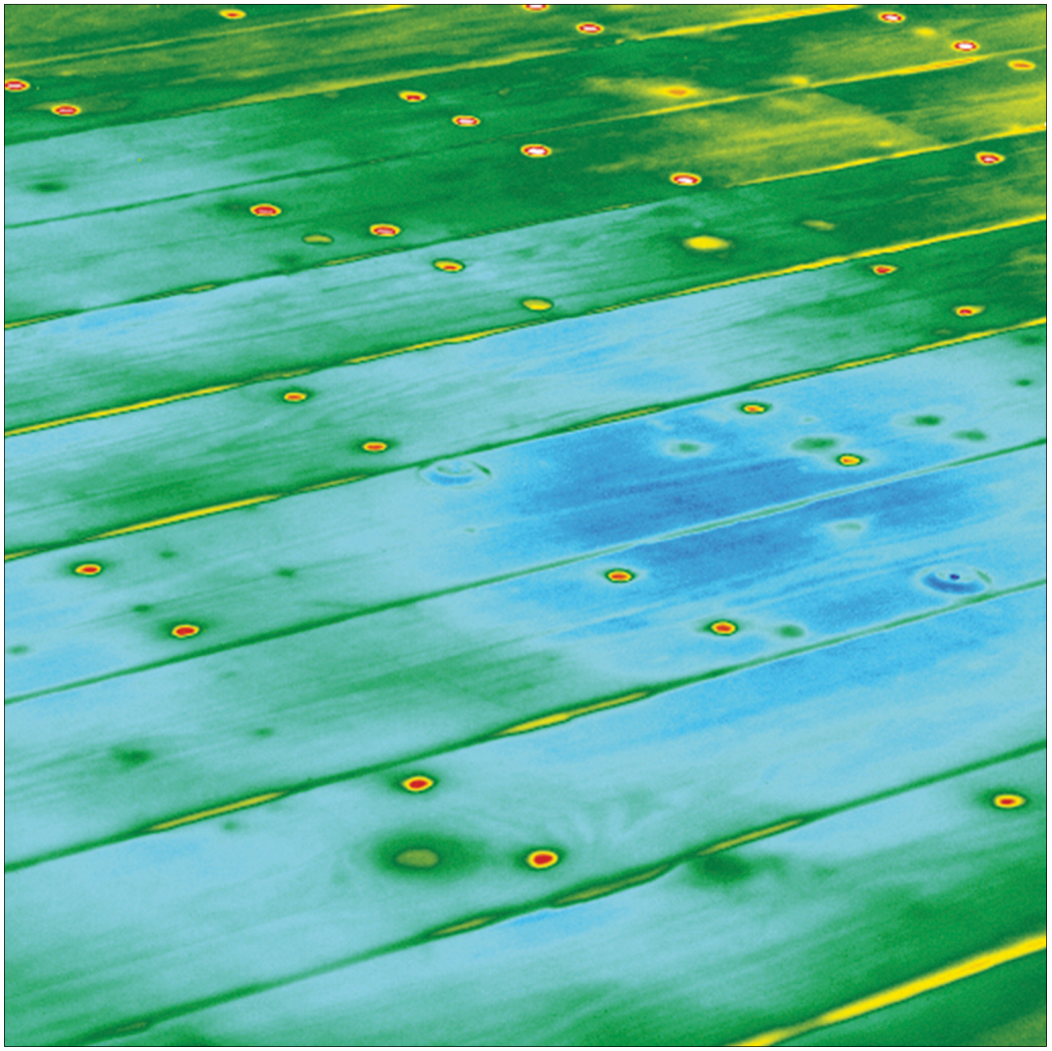
User's manual
FLIR ix series



User's manual
FLIR ix series

Table of contents

1 Legal disclaimer 1
1.1 Legal disclaimer 1
1.2 Usage statistics 1
1.3 Changes to registry 1
1.4 U.S. Government Regulations 1
1.5 Copyright 1
1.6 Quality assurance 1
1.7 Patents 1
1.8 EULA Terms 1
2 Safety information 2
3 Notice to user 5
3.1 User-to-user forums 5
3.2 Calibration 5
3.3 Accuracy 5
3.4 Disposal of electronic waste 5
3.5 Training 5
3.6 Documentation updates 5
3.7 Important note about this manual 5
4 Customer help 6
4.1 General 6
4.2 Submitting a question 6
4.3 Downloads 7
5 Quick Start Guide 8
5.1 Procedure 8
6 Parts lists 9
6.1 Scope of delivery 9
6.2 List of accessories and services 9
7 Camera parts 11
7.1 Figure 11
7.2 Explanation 11
7.3 Figure 11
7.4 Explanation 11
8 Screen elements 13
8.1 Figure 13
8.2 Explanation 13
9 Connectors and storage media 14
9.1 Figure 14
9.2 Explanation 14
10 Using the camera 15
10.1 Installing the battery 15
10.1.1 Procedure 15
10.2 Charging the battery 15
10.2.1 About the battery charging indicator 15
10.2.2 Procedure 15
10.3 Saving an image 16
10.3.1 General 16
10.3.2 Image capacity 16
10.3.3 Formatting memory cards 16
10.3.4 Naming convention 16
10.3.5 Procedure 16
10.4 Recalling an image 16
10.4.1 General 16
10.4.2 Procedure 17
10.5 Opening the image archive 17

10.5.1 General ... 17
10.5.2 Procedure ... 17
10.6 Deleting an image ... 17
10.6.1 General ... 17
10.6.2 *Alternative 1* ... 17
10.6.3 *Alternative 2* ... 17
10.7 Deleting all images ... 18
10.7.1 General ... 18
10.7.2 Procedure ... 18
10.8 Measuring a temperature using a spotmeter ... 18
10.8.1 General ... 18
10.8.2 Procedure ... 18
10.9 Measuring a temperature using an area ... 18
10.9.1 General ... 18
10.9.2 Procedure ... 18
10.10 Marking all areas above or below a set temperature level ... 18
10.10.1 General ... 18
10.10.2 Procedure ... 19
10.11 Changing the color palette ... 19
10.11.1 General ... 19
10.11.2 Procedure ... 19
10.12 Changing the settings ... 19
10.12.1 General ... 19
10.12.2 Procedure ... 19
10.13 Changing the image mode ... 20
10.13.1 General ... 20
10.13.2 When to use *Locked* mode ... 20
10.13.3 Procedure ... 20
10.14 Setting the surface properties ... 20
10.14.1 General ... 20
10.14.2 Procedure ... 20
10.15 Changing the emissivity ... 20
10.15.1 General ... 20
10.15.2 Procedure ... 21
10.16 Changing the reflected apparent temperature ... 21
10.16.1 General ... 21
10.16.2 Procedure ... 21
10.17 Resetting the camera ... 21
10.17.1 General ... 21
10.17.2 Procedure ... 21
10.18 Finding the serial number of the camera ... 22
10.18.1 General ... 22
11 Technical data ... 23
11.1 Online field-of-view calculator ... 23
11.2 Note about technical data ... 23
11.3 FLIR i3 ... 24
11.4 FLIR i5 ... 27
11.5 FLIR i7 ... 30
12 Mechanical drawings ... 33
13 Cleaning the camera ... 34
13.1 Camera housing, cables, and other items ... 34
13.1.1 Liquids ... 34
13.1.2 Equipment ... 34
13.1.3 Procedure ... 34
13.2 Infrared lens ... 34

13.2.1 Liquids ... 34
13.2.2 Equipment ... 34
13.2.3 Procedure ... 34
14 Application examples ... 35
14.1 Moisture & water damage ... 35
14.1.1 General ... 35
14.1.2 Figure ... 35
14.2 Faulty contact in socket ... 35
14.2.1 General ... 35
14.2.2 Figure ... 35
14.3 Oxidized socket ... 36
14.3.1 General ... 36
14.3.2 Figure ... 36
14.4 Insulation deficiencies ... 37
14.4.1 General ... 37
14.4.2 Figure ... 37
14.5 Draft ... 38
14.5.1 General ... 38
14.5.2 Figure ... 38
15 About FLIR Systems ... 39
15.1 More than just an infrared camera ... 40
15.2 Sharing our knowledge ... 40
15.3 Supporting our customers ... 40
15.4 A few images from our facilities ... 41
16 Glossary ... 42
17 Thermographic measurement techniques ... 45
17.1 Introduction ... 45
17.2 Emissivity ... 45
17.2.1 Finding the emissivity of a sample ... 45
17.3 Reflected apparent temperature ... 48
17.4 Distance ... 48
17.5 Relative humidity ... 48
17.6 Other parameters ... 48
18 History of infrared technology ... 50
19 Theory of thermography ... 53
19.1 Introduction ... 53
19.2 The electromagnetic spectrum ... 53
19.3 Blackbody radiation ... 53
19.3.1 Planck's law ... 54
19.3.2 Wien's displacement law ... 55
19.3.3 Stefan-Boltzmann's law ... 56
19.3.4 Non-blackbody emitters ... 57
19.4 Infrared semi-transparent materials ... 59
20 The measurement formula ... 60
21 Emissivity tables ... 64
21.1 References ... 64
21.2 Tables ... 64

1 Legal disclaimer

1.1 Legal disclaimer

All products manufactured by FLIR Systems are warranted against defective materials and workmanship for a period of one (1) year from the delivery date of the original purchase, provided such products have been under normal storage, use and service, and in accordance with FLIR Systems instruction.

Uncooled handheld infrared cameras manufactured by FLIR Systems are warranted against defective materials and workmanship for a period of two (2) years from the delivery date of the original purchase, provided such products have been under normal storage, use and service, and in accordance with FLIR Systems instruction, and provided that the camera has been registered within 60 days of original purchase.

Detectors for uncooled handheld infrared cameras manufactured by FLIR Systems are warranted against defective materials and workmanship for a period of ten (10) years from the delivery date of the original purchase, provided such products have been under normal storage, use and service, and in accordance with FLIR Systems instruction, and provided that the camera has been registered within 60 days of original purchase.

Products which are not manufactured by FLIR Systems but included in systems delivered by FLIR Systems to the original purchaser, carry the warranty, if any, of the particular supplier only. FLIR Systems has no responsibility whatsoever for such products.

The warranty extends only to the original purchaser and is not transferable. It is not applicable to any product which has been subjected to misuse, neglect, accident or abnormal conditions of operation. Expendable parts are excluded from the warranty.

In the case of a defect in a product covered by this warranty the product must not be further used in order to prevent additional damage. The purchaser shall promptly report any defect to FLIR Systems or this warranty will not apply.

FLIR Systems will, at its option, repair or replace any such defective product free of charge if, upon inspection, it proves to be defective in material or workmanship and provided that it is returned to FLIR Systems within the said one-year period.

FLIR Systems has no other obligation or liability for defects than those set forth above.

No other warranty is expressed or implied. FLIR Systems specifically disclaims the implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose.

FLIR Systems shall not be liable for any direct, indirect, special, incidental or consequential loss or damage, whether based on contract, tort or any other legal theory.

This warranty shall be governed by Swedish law.

Any dispute, controversy or claim arising out of or in connection with this warranty, shall be finally settled by arbitration in accordance with the Rules of the Arbitration Institute of the Stockholm Chamber of Commerce. The place of arbitration shall be Stockholm. The language to be used in the arbitral proceedings shall be English.

1.2 Usage statistics

FLIR Systems reserves the right to gather anonymous usage statistics to help maintain and improve the quality of our software and services.

1.3 Changes to registry

The registry entry HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\Lsa\LmCompatibilityLevel will be automatically changed to level 2 if the FLIR Camera Monitor service detects a FLIR camera connected to the computer with a USB cable. The modification will only be executed if the camera device implements a remote network service that supports network logons.

1.4 U.S. Government Regulations

This product may be subject to U.S. Export Regulations. Please send any inquiries to exportquestions@flir.com.

1.5 Copyright

© 2014, FLIR Systems, Inc. All rights reserved worldwide. No parts of the software including source code may be reproduced, transmitted, transcribed or translated into any language or computer language in any form or by any means, electronic, magnetic, optical, manual or otherwise, without the prior written permission of FLIR Systems.

The documentation must not, in whole or part, be copied, photocopied, reproduced, translated or transmitted to any electronic medium or machine readable form without prior consent, in writing, from FLIR Systems.

Names and marks appearing on the products herein are either registered trademarks or trademarks of FLIR Systems and/or its subsidiaries. All other trademarks, trade names or company names referenced herein are used for identification only and are the property of their respective owners.

1.6 Quality assurance

The Quality Management System under which these products are developed and manufactured has been certified in accordance with the ISO 9001 standard.

FLIR Systems is committed to a policy of continuous development; therefore we reserve the right to make changes and improvements on any of the products without prior notice.

1.7 Patents

One or several of the following patents and/or design patents may apply to the products and/or features. Additional pending patents and/or pending design patents may also apply.

000279476-0001; 000439161; 000499579-0001; 000653423; 000726344; 000859020; 001106306-0001; 001707738; 001707746; 001707787; 001776519; 001954074; 002021543; 002058180; 002249953; 002531178; 0600574-8; 1144833; 1182246; 1182620; 1285345; 1299699; 1325808; 1336775; 1391114; 1402918; 1404291; 1411581; 1415075; 1421497; 1458284; 1678485; 1732314; 2106017; 2107799; 2381417; 3006596; 3006597; 466540; 483782; 484155; 4889913; 5177595; 60122153.2; 602004011681.5-08; 6707044; 68657; 7034300; 7110035; 7154093; 7157705; 7237946; 7312822; 7332716; 7336823; 7544944; 7667198; 7809258 B2; 7826736; 8,153,971; 8018649 B2; 8212210 B2; 8289372; 8354639 B2; 8384783; 8520970; 8565547; 8595689; 8599262; 8654239; 8680468; 8803093; D540838; D549758; D579475; D584755; D599,392; D615,113; D664,580; D664,581; D665,004; D665,440; D677298; D710,424 S; DI6702302-9; DI6903617-9; DI7002221-6; DI7002891-5; DI7002892-3; DI7005799-0; DM/057692; DM/061609; EP 2115696 B1; EP2315433; SE 0700240-5; US 8340414 B2; ZL 201330267619.5; ZL01823221.3; ZL01823226.4; ZL02331553.9; ZL02331554.7; ZL200480034894.0; ZL200530120994.2; ZL200610088759.5; ZL200630130114.4; ZL200730151141.4; ZL200730339504.7; ZL200820105768.8; ZL200830128581.2; ZL200880105236.4; ZL200880105769.2; ZL200930190061.9; ZL201030176127.1; ZL201030176130.3; ZL201030176157.2; ZL201030595931.3; ZL201130442354.9; ZL201230471744.3; ZL201230620731.8.

1.8 EULA Terms

- You have acquired a device (“INFRARED CAMERA”) that includes software licensed by FLIR Systems AB from Microsoft Licensing, GP or its affiliates (“MS”). Those installed software products of MS origin, as well as associated media, printed materials, and “online” or electronic documentation (“SOFTWARE”) are protected by international intellectual property laws and treaties. The SOFTWARE is licensed, not sold. All rights reserved.
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  - **SOFTWARE TRANSFER ALLOWED BUT WITH RESTRICTIONS.** You may permanently transfer rights under this EULA only as part of a permanent sale or transfer of the Device, and only if the recipient agrees to this EULA. If the SOFTWARE is an upgrade, any transfer must also include all prior versions of the SOFTWARE.
  - **EXPORT RESTRICTIONS.** You acknowledge that SOFTWARE is subject to U.S. export jurisdiction. You agree to comply with all applicable international and national laws that apply to the SOFTWARE, including the U.S. Export Administration Regulations, as well as end-user, end-use and destination restrictions issued by U.S. and other governments. For additional information see http://www.microsoft.com/exporting/.

2 Safety information

WARNING

Applicability: Cameras with one or more batteries.

Do not disassemble or do a modification to the battery. The battery contains safety and protection devices which, if damage occurs, can cause the battery to become hot, or cause an explosion or an ignition.

WARNING

Applicability: Cameras with one or more batteries.

If there is a leak from the battery and you get the fluid in your eyes, do not rub your eyes. Flush well with water and immediately get medical care. The battery fluid can cause injury to your eyes if you do not do this.

WARNING

Applicability: Cameras with one or more batteries.

Do not continue to charge the battery if it does not become charged in the specified charging time. If you continue to charge the battery, it can become hot and cause an explosion or ignition. Injury to persons can occur.

WARNING

Applicability: Cameras with one or more batteries.

Only use the correct equipment to remove the electrical power from the battery. If you do not use the correct equipment, you can decrease the performance or the life cycle of the battery. If you do not use the correct equipment, an incorrect flow of current to the battery can occur. This can cause the battery to become hot, or cause an explosion. Injury to persons can occur.

WARNING

Make sure that you read all applicable MSDS (Material Safety Data Sheets) and warning labels on containers before you use a liquid. The liquids can be dangerous. Injury to persons can occur.

CAUTION

Do not point the infrared camera (with or without the lens cover) at strong energy sources, for example, devices that cause laser radiation, or the sun. This can have an unwanted effect on the accuracy of the camera. It can also cause damage to the detector in the camera.

CAUTION

Do not use the camera in temperatures more than +50°C (+122°F), unless other information is specified in the user documentation or technical data. High temperatures can cause damage to the camera.

CAUTION

Applicability: Cameras with one or more batteries.

Do not attach the batteries directly to a car's cigarette lighter socket, unless FLIR Systems supplies a specific adapter to connect the batteries to a cigarette lighter socket. Damage to the batteries can occur.

CAUTION

Applicability: Cameras with one or more batteries.

Do not connect the positive terminal and the negative terminal of the battery to each other with a metal object (such as wire). Damage to the batteries can occur.

CAUTION

Applicability: Cameras with one or more batteries.

Do not get water or salt water on the battery, or permit the battery to become wet. Damage to the batteries can occur.

CAUTION

Applicability: Cameras with one or more batteries.

Do not make holes in the battery with objects. Damage to the battery can occur.

CAUTION

Applicability: Cameras with one or more batteries.

Do not hit the battery with a hammer. Damage to the battery can occur.

CAUTION

Applicability: Cameras with one or more batteries.

Do not put your foot on the battery, hit it or cause shocks to it. Damage to the battery can occur.

CAUTION

Applicability: Cameras with one or more batteries.

Do not put the batteries in or near a fire, or into direct sunlight. When the battery becomes hot, the built-in safety equipment becomes energized and can stop the battery charging procedure. If the battery becomes hot, damage can occur to the safety equipment and this can cause more heat, damage or ignition of the battery.

CAUTION

Applicability: Cameras with one or more batteries.

Do not put the battery on a fire or increase the temperature of the battery with heat. Damage to the battery and injury to persons can occur.

CAUTION

Applicability: Cameras with one or more batteries.

Do not put the battery on or near fires, stoves, or other high-temperature locations. Damage to the battery and injury to persons can occur.

CAUTION

Applicability: Cameras with one or more batteries.

Do not solder directly onto the battery. Damage to the battery can occur.

CAUTION

Applicability: Cameras with one or more batteries.

Do not use the battery if, when you use, charge, or put the battery in storage, there is an unusual smell from the battery, the battery feels hot, changes color, changes shape, or is in an unusual condition. Speak with your sales office if one or more of these problems occurs. Damage to the battery and injury to persons can occur.

CAUTION

Applicability: Cameras with one or more batteries.

Only use a specified battery charger when you charge the battery. Damage to the battery can occur if you do not do this.

CAUTION

Applicability: Cameras with one or more batteries.

The temperature range through which you can charge the battery is ±0°C to +45°C (+32°F to +113°F), unless other information is specified in the user documentation or technical data. If you charge the battery at temperatures out of this range, it can cause the battery to become hot or to break. It can also decrease the performance or the life cycle of the battery.

CAUTION

Applicability: Cameras with one or more batteries.

The temperature range through which you can remove the electrical power from the battery is -15°C to +50°C (+5°F to +122°F), unless other information is specified in the user documentation or technical data. If you operate the battery out of this temperature range, it can decrease the performance or the life cycle of the battery.

CAUTION

Applicability: Cameras with one or more batteries.

When the battery is worn, apply insulation to the terminals with adhesive tape or equivalent materials before you discard it. Damage to the battery and injury to persons can occur if you do not do this.

CAUTION

Applicability: Cameras with one or more batteries.

Remove any water or moisture on the battery before you install it. Damage to the battery can occur if you do not do this.

CAUTION

Do not apply solvents or equivalent liquids to the camera, the cables, or other items. Damage to the battery and injury to persons can occur.

CAUTION

Be careful when you clean the infrared lens. The lens has an anti-reflective coating which is easily damaged. Damage to the infrared lens can occur.

CAUTION

Do not use too much force to clean the infrared lens. This can cause damage to the anti-reflective coating.

NOTE

The encapsulation rating is only applicable when all the openings on the camera are sealed with their correct covers, hatches, or caps. This includes the compartments for data storage, batteries, and connectors.

3 Notice to user

3.1 User-to-user forums

Exchange ideas, problems, and infrared solutions with fellow thermographers around the world in our user-to-user forums. To go to the forums, visit:

http://www.infraredtraining.com/community/boards/

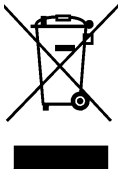
3.2 Calibration

We recommend that you send in the camera for calibration once a year. Contact your local sales office for instructions on where to send the camera.

3.3 Accuracy

For very accurate results, we recommend that you wait 5 minutes after you have started the camera before measuring a temperature.

3.4 Disposal of electronic waste



As with most electronic products, this equipment must be disposed of in an environmentally friendly way, and in accordance with existing regulations for electronic waste.

Please contact your FLIR Systems representative for more details.

3.5 Training

To read about infrared training, visit:

- http://www.infraredtraining.com
- http://www.irtraining.com
- http://www.irtraining.eu

3.6 Documentation updates

Our manuals are updated several times per year, and we also issue product-critical notifications of changes on a regular basis.

To access the latest manuals and notifications, go to the Download tab at:

http://support.flir.com

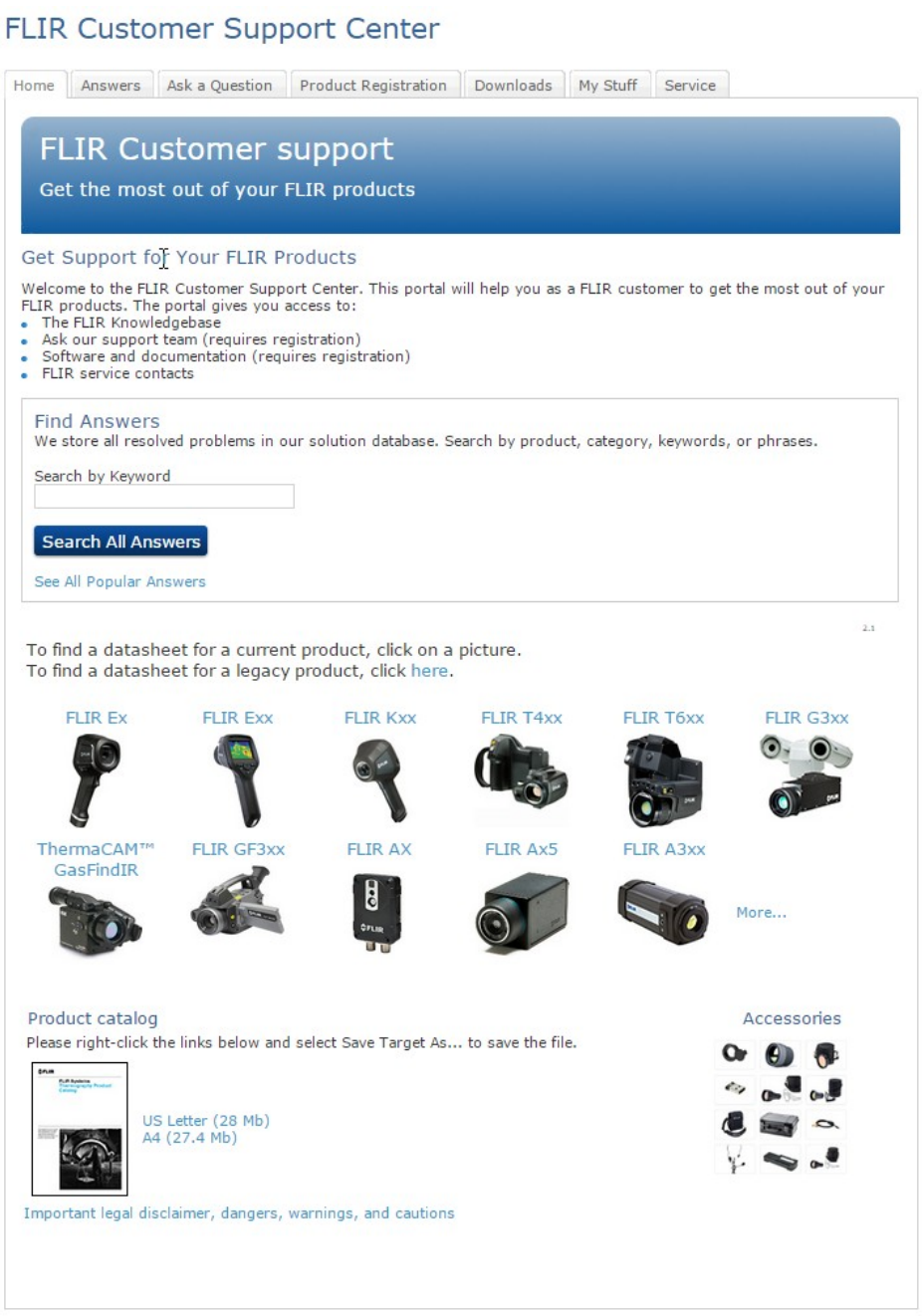
It only takes a few minutes to register online. In the download area you will also find the latest releases of manuals for our other products, as well as manuals for our historical and obsolete products.

3.7 Important note about this manual

FLIR Systems issues generic manuals that cover several cameras within a model line.

This means that this manual may contain descriptions and explanations that do not apply to your particular camera model.

4 Customer help


FLIR Customer Support Center
Home
Answers
Ask a Question
Product Registration
Downloads
My Stuff
Service
FLIR Customer support
Get the most out of your FLIR products
Get Support for Your FLIR Products
Welcome to the FLIR Customer Support Center. This portal will help you as a FLIR customer to get the most out of your FLIR products. The portal gives you access to:
The FLIR Knowledgebase
Ask our support team (requires registration)
Software and documentation (requires registration)
FLIR service contacts
Find Answers
We store all resolved problems in our solution database. Search by product, category, keywords, or phrases.
Search by Keyword
Search All Answers
See All Popular Answers
To find a datasheet for a current product, click on a picture.
To find a datasheet for a legacy product, click here.
FLIR Ex
FLIR Exx
FLIR Kxx
FLIR T4xx
FLIR T6xx
FLIR G3xx
ThermaCAM™ GasFindIR
FLIR GF3xx
FLIR AX
FLIR Ax5
FLIR A3xx
More...
Product catalog
Please right-click the links below and select Save Target As... to save the file.
US Letter (28 Mb)
A4 (27.4 Mb)
Accessories
Important legal disclaimer, dangers, warnings, and cautions

4.1 General

For customer help, visit:

http://support.flir.com

4.2 Submitting a question

To submit a question to the customer help team, you must be a registered user. It only takes a few minutes to register online. If you only want to search the knowledgebase for existing questions and answers, you do not need to be a registered user.

When you want to submit a question, make sure that you have the following information to hand:

- The camera model
- The camera serial number
- The communication protocol, or method, between the camera and your device (for example, HDMI, Ethernet, USB, or FireWire)
- Device type (PC/Mac/iPhone/iPad/Android device, etc.)
- Version of any programs from FLIR Systems
- Full name, publication number, and revision number of the manual

4.3 Downloads

On the customer help site you can also download the following:

- Firmware updates for your infrared camera.
- Program updates for your PC/Mac software.
- Freeware and evaluation versions of PC/Mac software.
- User documentation for current, obsolete, and historical products.
- Mechanical drawings (in *.dxf and *.pdf format).
- Cad data models (in *.stp format).
- Application stories.
- Technical datasheets.
- Product catalogs.

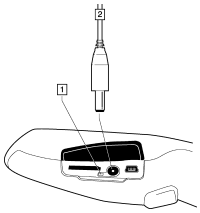
5 Quick Start Guide

5.1 Procedure

Follow this procedure:

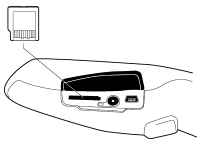
1. Remove the protective film from the LCD.
2. You must charge the battery inside the camera for 4 hours (or until the battery charging indicator displays a green light) before you use the camera for the first time. Charge the battery by connecting the power supply to the power connector on the camera. Make sure that you use the correct AC plug.

> **NOTE**
>
> The first time you charge a factory-new battery *you must turn on and then turn off the camera* after you have connected the power supply to the power connector on the camera. This is needed to ensure accurate measurement of the battery charge.

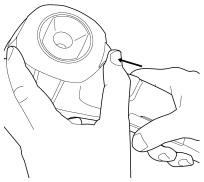


2.1. Battery charging indicator.
2.2. Power supply cable.

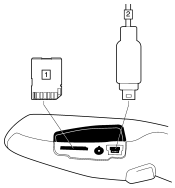
3. Insert a miniSD memory card into the card slot.



4. Push the *On/Off* button to turn on the camera.
5. Open the lens cap by pushing the lens cap lever.



6. Aim the camera toward your target of interest.
7. Pull the *Save* trigger to save the image.
8. To move the image to a computer, do one of the following:



- (Item 1 above) Remove the miniSD memory card and insert it into a card reader connected to a computer. A miniSD card adapter is included with your camera.
- (Item 2 above) Connect a computer to the camera using a USB Mini-B cable.

9. In Windows Explorer, move the image from the card or camera using a drag-and-drop operation.

6 Parts lists

6.1 Scope of delivery

- Infrared camera
- Battery (inside camera)
- Calibration certificate
- Downloads brochure
- FLIR Tools download card
- FLIR apps card
- Getting started guide
- Hard transport case
- Important information guide
- Memory card
- Power supply/charger with EU, UK, US and Australian plugs
- Service & training brochure
- Thank you card
- USB cable
- User documentation CD-ROM
- Warranty extension card

NOTE

FLIR Systems reserves the right to discontinue models, parts or accessories, and other items, or to change specifications at any time without prior notice.

6.2 List of accessories and services

Part No	Product name
1910423	USB cable Std A <-> Mini-B
19250-100	IR Window 2 in
19251-100	IR Window 3 in.
19252-100	IR Window 4 in.
ITC-CER-5101	ITC Level 1 Thermography Course - attendance, 1 pers.
ITC-CER-5105	ITC Level 1 Thermography Course - additional student to on site class, 1 pers
ITC-CER-5109	ITC Level 1 Thermography Course – group of 10 pers.
ITC-CER-6101	EN473 IT Certification course Category 1, excl. Certification, 1 pers.
ITC-CER-6109	EN473 IT Certification course Category 1, excl. Certification, group up to 10 pers.
ITC-CON-1001	ITC conference fee
ITC-EXP-0511	ITC Getting Started with Thermography - attendance, 1 pers.
ITC-EXP-0521	ITC Getting Started with Thermography (evening or weekend) - attendance, 1 pers.
ITC-EXP-1001	ITC Training 1 day - attendance 1 pers.
ITC-EXP-1009	ITC Training 1 day - group up to 10 pers.
ITC-EXP-1011	ITC Short course Introduction to thermography -attendance 1 pers. (1 day)
ITC-EXP-1019	ITC Short course Introduction to thermography - inclusive 10 pers. (1 day)
ITC-EXP-1021	ITC In-house training - additional attendance 1 pers. (per day)
ITC-EXP-1029	ITC In-house training - group up to 10 pers. (per day)
ITC-EXP-2001	ITC Training 2 days - attendance 1 pers.
ITC-EXP-2009	ITC Training 2 days - group up to 10 pers.
ITC-EXP-2011	ITC Short course building thermography -attendance 1 pers. (2 days)
ITC-EXP-2019	ITC Short course building thermography - inclusive 10 pers. (2 days)
ITC-EXP-2041	ITC Short course electrical thermography - attendance 1 pers. (2 days)
ITC-EXP-2049	ITC Short course electrical thermography - inclusive 10 pers. (2 days)

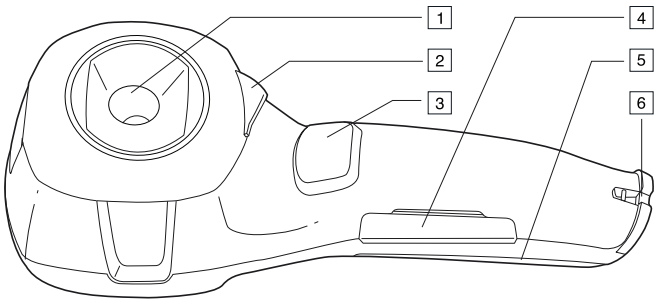
Part No	Product name
ITC-EXP-2061	ITC Short course HVAC and plumbing - attendance 1 pers (2 days)
ITC-EXP-2069	ITC Short course HVAC and plumbing - group up to 10 pers (2 days)
ITC-EXP-3001	ITC Training 3 days - attendance 1 pers.
ITC-EXP-3009	ITC Training 3 days - group up to 10 pers.
ITC-FEE-0120	Certification EN473 IT Category 1
ITC-FEE-0130	Repeat Certification EN473 IT Category 1
ITC-PRA-2011	ITC Practical Course - Solar panel inspection - attendance, 1 pers (2 days)
ITC-PRA-2019	ITC Practical Course - Solar panel inspection - group up to 10 pers (2 days)
ITC-SOW-0001	ITC Software course - attendance 1 pers. (per day)
ITC-SOW-0009	ITC Software course - group up to 10 pers. (per day)
ITC-SOW-1001	ITC Training FLIR Software - attendance 1 pers. (1 day)
ITC-SOW-2001	ITC Training FLIR Software - attendance 1 pers. (2 days)
ITC-TFT-0100	ITC travel time for instructor
ITC-TOL-1001	Travel and lodging expenses instructor (Europe, Balcans, Turkey, Cyprus)
ITC-TOL-1002	Travel and lodging expenses instructor (Russia/GUS, Middle East, North Africa)
ITC-TOL-1003	Travel and lodging expenses instructor (Center and South Africa)
ITC-TOL-1004	Travel and lodging expenses instructor (various)
ITC-TOL-1005	Travel and lodging expenses instructor (other)
T127451	FLIR Reporter Professional (license only)
T127648	FLIR Tools+ (license only)
T197410	Battery
T197619	Hard transport case for ix
T197717	FLIR Reporter Professional (DVD)
T197965	FLIR Tools
T199806	One year extended warranty for ix series
T199833	Calibration including General maintenance ix series
T910711	Power supply/charger with EU, UK, US and AU plugs
T910737	Memory card micro-SD with adapters
T911025	Car charger
T911085	Pouch for FLIR ix series
T911093	Tool belt

NOTE

FLIR Systems reserves the right to discontinue models, parts or accessories, and other items, or to change specifications at any time without prior notice.

7 Camera parts

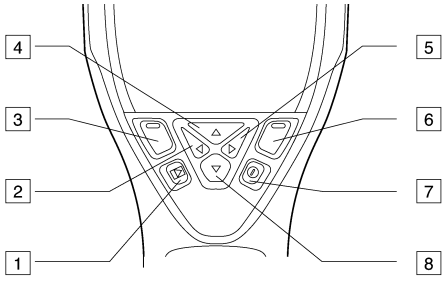
7.1 Figure



7.2 Explanation

1. Infrared lens.
2. Lever to open and close the lens cap.
3. Trigger to save images.
4. Cover to connectors and the miniSD memory card slot.
5. Cover to the battery compartment.
6. Attachment point for the hand strap.

7.3 Figure



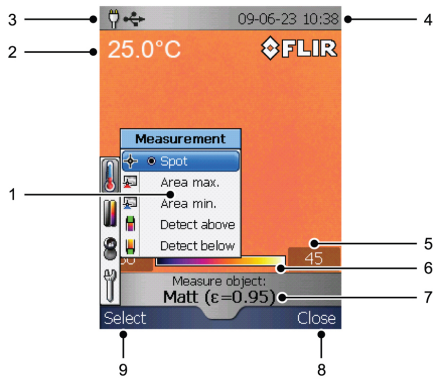
7.4 Explanation

1. *Archive* button.
   Function: Push to open the image archive.
2. Left arrow button (on the navigation pad).
   Function:
   - Push to go left in menus, submenus, and dialog boxes.
   - Push to navigate in the image archive.
3. Left selection button. This button is context-sensitive, and the current function is displayed above the button on the screen.
4. Top arrow button (on the navigation pad).
   Function:
   - Push to go up in menus, submenus, and dialog boxes.
   - Push to display the image archive (after having pushed the *Archive* button).
   - Push to increase/change the value.
5. Right arrow button (on the navigation pad).
   Function:
   - Push to go right in menus, submenus, and dialog boxes.
   - Push to navigate in the image archive.
6. Right selection button. This button is context-sensitive, and the current function is displayed above the button on the screen.

7. *On/Off* button.
   Function:
   - Push to turn on the camera.
   - Push and hold down for more than 1 second to turn off the camera.
8. Bottom arrow button (on navigation pad).
   Function:
   - Push to go down in menus, submenus, and dialog boxes.
   - Push to decrease/change the value.

8 Screen elements

8.1 Figure



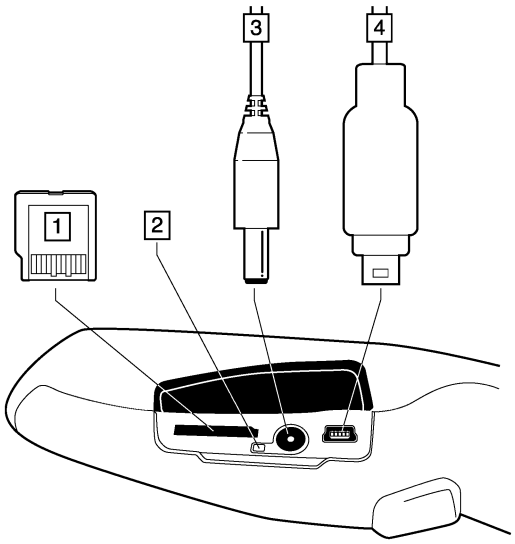
8.2 Explanation

1. Menu system.
2. Measurement result.
3. Power indicator.
4. Date and time.
5. Limit value for the temperature scale.
6. Temperature scale.
7. Currently set emissivity value or material properties.
8. Current function for the right selection button.
9. Current function for the left selection button.

Icon	Meaning
	One of the following: • The camera is powered using the battery. • The battery is being charged (indicated by a recharging battery animation).
	The battery is fully charged and the camera is powered using the power supply.

9 Connectors and storage media

9.1 Figure



9.2 Explanation

1. miniSD memory card
   We recommend that you do not save more than 5,000 images on the miniSD memory card.

   Although a memory card may have a higher capacity than 5,000 images, saving more than that number of images severely slows down file management on the miniSD memory card.

NOTE
There is no upper limit to the memory size of the miniSD memory card.

2. Battery charging indicator:
   - No light: The power supply is not connected.
   - Orange light: The battery is being charged.
   - Green light: The charging of the battery is completed.
3. Power supply cable
4. USB cable with USB Mini-B connector

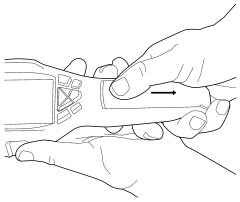
10 Using the camera

10.1 Installing the battery

10.1.1 Procedure

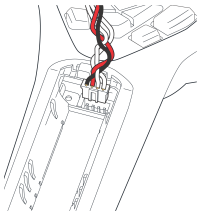
Follow this procedure:

1. Remove the battery compartment cover.



2. Connect the cable that is attached to the battery to the connector inside the battery compartment.

NOTE
Do not use conductive tools when doing this.



3. Push the battery into place.
4. Replace the cover to close the battery compartment.

10.2 Charging the battery

NOTE
• You must charge the battery inside the camera for four full hours (or until the battery indicator displays a green light) before you use the camera for the first time. • The first time you charge a factory-new battery *you must turn on and then turn off the camera* after you have connected the power supply to the power connector on the camera. This is needed in order to initiate the battery measuring. • Do not replace the battery on a frequent basis. Only replace the battery when it is worn out.

10.2.1 About the battery charging indicator

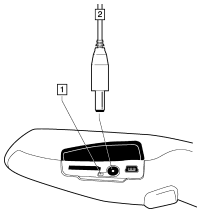
The battery charging indicator is an LED beside the power connector. It displays the following signals:

- No light: The power supply is not connected.
- Orange light: The battery is being charged.
- Green light: The charging of the battery is completed.

10.2.2 Procedure

Follow this procedure:

1. Connect the power supply to the power connector on the camera.



1.1. Battery charging indicator
1.2. Power supply cable

2. Connect the power supply mains-electricity plug to a mains socket. Make sure that you use the correct AC plug.
3. Disconnect the power supply cable plug when the battery charging indicator displays a green light.

10.3 Saving an image

10.3.1 General

You can save multiple images to the miniSD memory card.

10.3.2 Image capacity

We recommend that you do not save more than 5,000 images on the miniSD memory card.

Although a memory card may have a higher capacity than 5,000 images, saving more than that number of images severely slows down file management on the memory card.

	NOTE
There is no upper limit to the memory size of the miniSD memory card.	

10.3.3 Formatting memory cards

For best performance, memory cards should be formatted to the FAT (FAT16) file system. Using FAT32-formatted memory cards may result in inferior performance. To format a memory card to FAT (FAT16), follow this procedure:

1. Insert the memory card into a card reader that is connected to your computer.
2. In Windows Explorer, select *My Computer* and right-click the memory card.
3. Select *Format*.
4. Under *File system*, select *FAT*.
5. Click *Start*.

10.3.4 Naming convention

The naming convention for images is *IR_xxxx.jpg*, where *xxxx* is a unique counter. When you select *Restore*, the camera resets the counter and assigns the next highest free file name for the new file.

10.3.5 Procedure

Follow this procedure:

To save an image, pull the *Save* trigger.

10.4 Recalling an image

10.4.1 General

When you save an image, it is stored on the removable miniSD memory card. To display the image again, you can recall it from the miniSD memory card.

10.4.2 Procedure

Follow this procedure:

1. Push the *Archive* button.
2. Do one of the following:
   - Push the navigation pad left/right to select the image you want to view.
   - Push the top arrow button, use the navigation pad to select the image you want to see, then push the right selection button (*Open*).
3. To return to live mode, do one of the following:
   - Push the *Archive* button.
   - Push the right selection button (*Close*).

10.5 Opening the image archive

10.5.1 General

The image archive is a thumbnail gallery of all the images on the miniSD memory card.

10.5.2 Procedure

Follow this procedure:

1. Push the *Archive* button.
2. Push the top arrow button on the navigation pad.
   This will display the image archive. You can now use the navigation pad to navigate in the archive.
3. To open a selected image, push the right selection button (*Open*).

10.6 Deleting an image

10.6.1 General

You can delete one or more images from the miniSD memory card.

10.6.2 Alternative 1

Follow this procedure:

1. Push the *Archive* button.
2. Push the top arrow button. This will display the image archive.
3. Select the image you want to delete by using the navigation pad.
4. Push the left selection button (*Options*).
5. Use the navigation pad to select *Delete image*.
6. Push the left selection button (*Select*).
7. Push the right selection button to confirm (*Delete*).
8. To return to live mode, do one of the following:
   - Push the *Archive* button.
   - Push the right selection button (*Close*).

10.6.3 Alternative 2

Follow this procedure:

1. Push the *Archive* button.
2. Select the image you want to delete by using the navigation pad.
3. Push the left selection button (*Delete*).
4. Push the right selection button to confirm (*Delete*).
5. To return to live mode, do one of the following:
   - Push the *Archive* button.
   - Push the right selection button (*Close*).

10.7 Deleting all images

10.7.1 General

You can delete all images from the miniSD memory card.

10.7.2 Procedure

Follow this procedure:

1. Push the *Archive* button.
2. Push the top arrow button. This will display the image archive
3. Push the left selection button (*Options*).
4. Use the navigation pad to select *Delete all images*.
5. Push the left selection button (*Select*).
6. Push the right selection button to confirm (*Delete*).

10.8 Measuring a temperature using a spotmeter

10.8.1 General

You can measure a temperature using a spotmeter. This will display the temperature at the position of the spotmeter on the screen.

10.8.2 Procedure

Follow this procedure:

1. Push the left selection button (*Menu*).
2. Use the navigation pad to select *Measurement*.
3. Push the left selection button (*Select*).
4. Use the navigation pad to select *Spot*.
5. Push the left selection button (*Select*).
   The temperature at the position of the spotmeter will now displayed in the top left corner of the screen.

10.9 Measuring a temperature using an area

10.9.1 General

You can continuously indicate the highest or lowest temperature within an area, using a continuously moving cursor.

10.9.2 Procedure

Follow this procedure:

1. Push the left selection button (*Menu*).
2. Use the navigation pad to select *Measurement*.
3. Push the left selection button (*Select*).
4. Use the navigation pad to select one of the following:
   - *Area max.*
   - *Area min.*
5. Push the left selection button (*Select*).
   The highest or lowest temperature within the area will now be indicated by a continuously moving cursor.

   The temperature will also be displayed in the top left corner of the screen.

10.10 Marking all areas above or below a set temperature level

10.10.1 General

You can mark all areas above or below a set temperature level.

10.10.2 Procedure

Follow this procedure:

1. Push the left selection button (*Menu*).
2. Use the navigation pad to select *Measurement*.
3. Push the left selection button (*Select*).
4. Use the navigation pad to select one of the following:
   - *Detect above*
   - *Detect below*
5. Push the left selection button (*Select*).
6. To change the temperature level above or below which you want to mark the areas, use the navigation pad.

10.11 Changing the color palette

10.11.1 General

You can change the color palette that the camera uses to display different temperatures. A different palette can make it easier to analyze an image.

10.11.2 Procedure

Follow this procedure:

1. Push the left selection button (*Menu*).
2. Use the navigation pad to go to *Color palette*.
3. Push the left selection button (*Select*). This will display the *Color palette* submenu.
4. Use the navigation pad to select the new color palette.
5. Push the left selection button (*Select*) to confirm the choice and leave the submenu.

10.12 Changing the settings

10.12.1 General

You can change a variety of settings for the camera. These include the following:

- *Auto shutdown*
- *Display intensity*
- *Language*
- *Unit*
- *Time format*
- *Set time*
- *Time stamp*
- *Firmware* (to download program updates for your camera. See http://support.flir.com for more information.)
- *Restore*

10.12.2 Procedure

Follow this procedure:

1. Push the left selection button (*Menu*).
2. Use the navigation pad to go to *Settings*.
3. Push the left selection button (*Select*). This will display the *Settings* submenu.
4. Use the navigation pad to select the setting you want to change.
5. Push the left selection button (*Select*), then use the navigation pad to select a new setting.
6. Push the left selection button (*Select*) to confirm the choice and leave the submenu, or push the right selection button (*Close*) to leave the menu.

10.13 Changing the image mode

10.13.1 General

The camera can operate in two different image modes:

Image mode	Icon	Explanation
Auto	[None]	In *Auto* mode, the camera is continuously auto-adjusted for best image brightness and contrast.
Locked		In *Locked* mode, the camera locks the temperature span and the temperature level.

10.13.2 When to use Locked mode

A typical situation when you would want to use *Locked* mode is when looking for temperature anomalies in two items of similar design or construction.

For example, if you are looking at two cables, where you suspect one is overheated, working in *Locked* mode will clearly show that one is overheated. The higher temperature in that cable would create a *lighter* color for the *higher* temperature.

If you use *Auto* mode instead, the color for the two items will appear the same.

10.13.3 Procedure

Follow this procedure:

To switch between *Auto* mode and *Locked* mode, push the right selection button (*Auto/Locked*). A padlock icon ( ) indicates the Locked mode.

10.14 Setting the surface properties

10.14.1 General

To measure temperatures accurately, the camera must know what kind of surface you are measuring.

The easiest way to do this is to set the surface property on the *Measure* menu. You can choose between the following surface properties:

- *Matt*
- *Semi-matt*
- *Semi-glossy*
- *Glossy*

10.14.2 Procedure

Follow this procedure:

1. Push the left selection button (*Menu*).
2. Use the navigation pad to go to *Measure*.
3. Push the left selection button (*Select*). This will display the *Measure* submenu.
4. On the *Measure* menu, use the navigation pad to select a surface property.
5. Push the left selection button (*Select*) to confirm the choice and leave the menu.

For more information, see 17 *Thermographic measurement techniques*, page 45.

10.15 Changing the emissivity

10.15.1 General

For very precise measurements, you may need to set the emissivity, instead of selecting a surface property. You also need to understand how emissivity and reflectivity affect measurements, rather than just simply selecting a surface property.

Emissivity is a property that indicates how much radiation originates from an object as opposed to being reflected by it. A lower value indicates that a larger proportion is being reflected, while a high value indicates that a lower proportion is being reflected.

Polished stainless steel, for example, has an emissivity of 0.14, while a structured PVC floor typically has an emissivity of 0.93.

10.15.2 Procedure

Follow this procedure:

1. Push the left selection button (*Menu*).
2. Use the navigation pad to go to *Measure*.
3. Push the left selection button (*Select*). This will display the *Measure* submenu.
4. Use the navigation pad to select *Advanced*.
5. Push the left selection button (*Select*). This will display the *Advanced* submenu.
6. Use the navigation pad to do either of the following:
   - Set a value for emissivity
   - Select a material in the list of materials
7. Push the left selection button (*Select*) to confirm the choice and leave the menu.

For more information, see 17 *Thermographic measurement techniques*, page 45.

10.16 Changing the reflected apparent temperature

10.16.1 General

This parameter is used to compensate for the radiation reflected by the object. If the emissivity is low and the object temperature relatively far from that of the reflected temperature it will be important to set and compensate for the reflected apparent temperature correctly.

10.16.2 Procedure

Follow this procedure:

1. Push the left selection button (*Menu*).
2. Use the navigation pad to go to *Measure*.
3. Push the left selection button (*Select*). This will display the *Measure* submenu.
4. Use the navigation pad to select *Advanced*.
5. Push the left selection button (*Select*). This will display the *Advanced* submenu.
6. Use the navigation pad to set the reflected apparent temperature.
7. Push the left selection button (*Select*) to confirm the choice and leave the menu.

For more information, see 17 *Thermographic measurement techniques*, page 45.

10.17 Resetting the camera

10.17.1 General

If you need to reset the camera, there is a reset button inside the battery compartment.

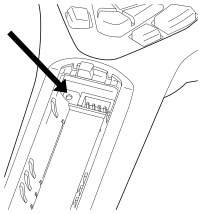
NOTE
Do not use a metal or other conductive tool to reset the camera.

10.17.2 Procedure

Follow this procedure:

1. Open the battery compartment cover.

2. To locate the reset button, see the figure below.



3. Use a non-conductive tool to push reset button. The camera will now be reset.

10.18 Finding the serial number of the camera

10.18.1 General

When you communicate with our service departments, you may need to state the serial number of the camera.

The serial number is printed on a label inside the battery compartment, behind the battery.

11 Technical data

11.1 Online field-of-view calculator

Please visit http://support.flir.com and click the FLIR ix series camera for field-of-view tables for all lens–camera combinations in this camera series.

11.2 Note about technical data

FLIR Systems reserves the right to change specifications at any time without prior notice. Please check http://support.flir.com for latest changes.

11.3 FLIR i3

P/N: 60101-0101
Rev.: 22369

General description
The FLIR i3 is an easy-to-use point-and-shoot infrared camera that gives you access to the infrared world. The camera is an affordable replacement for an infrared thermometer, providing a thermal image with temperature information in every pixel. The FLIR ix series cameras are light-weight, compact, and rugged, for use in harsh environments.
Benefits:
• Easy-to-use: The FLIR i3 is fully automatic and focus-free with an intuitive interface for simple measurement. • Compact and rugged: The camera's low weight of 0.365 kg and an accessory belt pouch make it easy to bring along at all times. Its rugged design and passing a 2 m drop test ensure ease-of-use, even in harsh environments. • Ground breaking affordability: The FLIR ix series cameras are the most affordable infrared cameras on the market.

Imaging and optical data	
IR resolution	60 × 60 pixels
Thermal sensitivity/NETD	< 0.15°C (0.27°F) / 150 mK
Field of view (FOV)	12.5° × 12.5°
Minimum focus distance	0.6 m (2 ft.)
Spatial resolution (IFOV)	3.7 mrad
F-number	1.5
Image frequency	9 Hz
Focus	Focus free

Detector data	
Detector type	Focal plane array (FPA), uncooled microbolometer
Spectral range	7.5–13 µm

Image presentation	
Display	2.8 in. color LCD
Image adjustment	Automatic adjust/lock image

Measurement	
Object temperature range	–20°C to +250°C (–4°F to +482°F)
Accuracy	±2°C (±3.6°F) or ±2% of reading, for ambient temperature 10°C to 35°C (+50°F to 95°F) and object temperature above +0°C (+32°F)

Measurement analysis	
Spotmeter	Center spot
Emissivity correction	Variable from 0.1 to 1.0
Emissivity table	Emissivity table of predefined materials
Reflected apparent temperature correction	Automatic, based on input of reflected temperature

Set-up	
Color palettes	Black and white, iron and rainbow
Set-up commands	Local adaptation of units, language, date and time formats

Storage of images	
Storage media	miniSD card
File formats	Standard JPEG, 14-bit measurement data included

Data communication interfaces	
Interfaces	USB Mini-B: Data transfer to and from PC

Power system	
Battery type	Rechargeable Li Ion battery
Battery voltage	3.6 V
Battery operating time	Approx. 5 hours at +25°C (+77°F) ambient temperature and typical use
Charging system	Battery is charged inside the camera.
Charging time	3 h to 90% capacity
Power management	Automatic shut-down
AC operation	AC adapter, 90–260 VAC input, 5 VDC output to camera

Environmental data	
Operating temperature range	0°C to +50°C (+32°F to +122°F)
Storage temperature range	–40°C to +70°C (–40°F to +158°F)
Humidity (operating and storage)	IEC 60068-2-30/24 h 95% relative humidity
EMC	• EN 61000-6-2:2005 (Immunity) • EN 61000-6-3:2007 (Emission) • FCC 47 CFR Part 15 Class B (Emission)
Encapsulation	Camera housing and lens: IP 43 (IEC 60529)
Shock	25 g (IEC 60068-2-27)
Vibration	2 g (IEC 60068-2-6)
Drop	2 m (6.6 ft.)

Physical data	
Camera weight, incl. battery	0.365 kg (0.80 lb.)
Camera size (L × W × H)	223 × 79 × 85 mm (8.8 × 3.1 × 3.4 in.)
Material	• Polycarbonate + acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (PC-ABS) • Thixomold magnesium • Thermoplastic elastomer (TPE)
Color	Black and gray

Certifications	
Certification	UL, CSA, CE, PSE and CCC

Shipping information	
Packaging, type	Cardboard box
List of contents	• Hard transport case • Infrared camera • Battery (inside camera) • FLIR Tools download card • miniSD card, with SD card adapter • Power supply/charger with EU, UK, US and Australian plugs • Printed documentation • USB cable • User documentation CD-ROM

Shipping information	
Packaging, weight	2.8 kg (6.17 lb.)
Packaging, size	380 × 170 × 320 mm (15.0 × 6.7 × 12.6 in.)
EAN-13	4743254000179
UPC-12	845188002213
Country of origin	Estonia

Supplies & accessories:

- T910737; Memory card micro-SD with adapters
- 1910423; USB cable Std A <-> Mini-B
- T910711; Power supply/charger with EU, UK, US and AU plugs
- T197619; Hard transport case for ix
- T911093; Tool belt
- T198482; Car charger
- T198529; Pouch FLIR Ex and ix series
- T198583; FLIR Tools+ (license only)

11.4 FLIR i5

P/N: 60101-0201
Rev.: 22369

General description
The FLIR i5 is an easy-to-use point-and-shoot infrared camera that gives you access to the infrared world. The camera is an affordable replacement for an infrared thermometer, providing a thermal image with temperature information in every pixel. The FLIR ix series cameras are light-weight, compact, and rugged, for use in harsh environments.
Benefits:
• Easy-to-use: The FLIR i5 is fully automatic and focus-free with an intuitive interface for simple measurement. • Compact and rugged: The camera's low weight of 0.365 kg and an accessory belt pouch make it easy to bring along at all times. Its rugged design and passing a 2 m drop test ensure ease-of-use, even in harsh environments. • Ground breaking affordability: The FLIR ix series cameras are the most affordable infrared cameras on the market.

Imaging and optical data	
IR resolution	100 × 100 pixels
Thermal sensitivity/NETD	< 0.1°C (0.18°F) / 100 mK
Field of view (FOV)	21° × 21°
Minimum focus distance	0.6 m (2 ft.)
Spatial resolution (IFOV)	3.7 mrad
F-number	1.5
Image frequency	9 Hz
Focus	Focus free

Detector data	
Detector type	Focal plane array (FPA), uncooled microbolometer
Spectral range	7.5–13 µm

Image presentation	
Display	2.8 in. color LCD
Image adjustment	Automatic adjust/lock image

Measurement	
Object temperature range	–20°C to +250°C (–4°F to +482°F)
Accuracy	±2°C (±3.6°F) or ±2% of reading, for ambient temperature 10°C to 35°C (+50°F to 95°F) and object temperature above +0°C (+32°F)

Measurement analysis	
Spotmeter	Center spot
Emissivity correction	Variable from 0.1 to 1.0
Emissivity table	Emissivity table of predefined materials
Reflected apparent temperature correction	Automatic, based on input of reflected temperature

Set-up	
Color palettes	Black and white, iron and rainbow
Set-up commands	Local adaptation of units, language, date and time formats

Storage of images	
Storage media	miniSD card
File formats	Standard JPEG, 14-bit measurement data included

Data communication interfaces	
Interfaces	USB Mini-B: Data transfer to and from PC

Power system	
Battery type	Rechargeable Li Ion battery
Battery voltage	3.6 V
Battery operating time	Approx. 5 hours at +25°C (+77°F) ambient temperature and typical use
Charging system	Battery is charged inside the camera.
Charging time	3 h to 90% capacity
Power management	Automatic shut-down
AC operation	AC adapter, 90–260 VAC input, 5 VDC output to camera

Environmental data	
Operating temperature range	0°C to +50°C (+32°F to +122°F)
Storage temperature range	–40°C to +70°C (–40°F to +158°F)
Humidity (operating and storage)	IEC 60068-2-30/24 h 95% relative humidity
EMC	• EN 61000-6-2:2005 (Immunity) • EN 61000-6-3:2007 (Emission) • FCC 47 CFR Part 15 Class B (Emission)
Encapsulation	Camera housing and lens: IP 43 (IEC 60529)
Shock	25 g (IEC 60068-2-27)
Vibration	2 g (IEC 60068-2-6)
Drop	2 m (6.6 ft.)

Physical data	
Camera weight, incl. battery	0.365 kg (0.80 lb.)
Camera size (L × W × H)	223 × 79 × 85 mm (8.8 × 3.1 × 3.4 in.)
Material	• Polycarbonate + acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (PC-ABS) • Thixomold magnesium • Thermoplastic elastomer (TPE)
Color	Black and gray

Certifications	
Certification	UL, CSA, CE, PSE and CCC

Shipping information	
Packaging, type	Cardboard box
List of contents	• Hard transport case • Infrared camera • Battery (inside camera) • FLIR Tools download card • miniSD card, with SD card adapter • Power supply/charger with EU, UK, US and Australian plugs • Printed documentation • USB cable • User documentation CD-ROM

Shipping information	
Packaging, weight	2.8 kg (6.17 lb.)
Packaging, size	380 × 170 × 320 mm (15.0 × 6.7 × 12.6 in.)
EAN-13	4743254000186
UPC-12	845188002220
Country of origin	Estonia

Supplies & accessories:

- T910737; Memory card micro-SD with adapters
- 1910423; USB cable Std A <-> Mini-B
- T910711; Power supply/charger with EU, UK, US and AU plugs
- T197619; Hard transport case for ix
- T911093; Tool belt
- T198482; Car charger
- T198529; Pouch FLIR Ex and ix series
- T198583; FLIR Tools+ (license only)

11.5 FLIR i7

P/N: 60101-0301
Rev.: 22369

General description
The FLIR i7 is an easy-to-use point-and-shoot infrared camera that gives you access to the infrared world. The camera is an affordable replacement for an infrared thermometer, providing a thermal image with temperature information in every pixel. The FLIR ix series cameras are light-weight, compact, and rugged, for use in harsh environments.
Benefits:
• Easy-to-use: The FLIR i7 is fully automatic and focus-free with an intuitive interface for simple measurement. • Compact and rugged: The camera's low weight of 0.365 kg and an accessory belt pouch make it easy to bring along at all times. Its rugged design and passing a 2 m drop test ensure ease-of-use, even in harsh environments. • Ground breaking affordability: The FLIR ix series cameras are the most affordable infrared cameras on the market.

Imaging and optical data	
IR resolution	140 × 140 pixels
Thermal sensitivity/NETD	< 0.1°C (0.18°F) / 100 mK
Field of view (FOV)	29° × 29°
Minimum focus distance	0.6 m (2 ft.)
Spatial resolution (IFOV)	3.7 mrad
F-number	1.5
Image frequency	9 Hz
Focus	Focus free

Detector data	
Detector type	Focal plane array (FPA), uncooled microbolometer
Spectral range	7.5–13 µm

Image presentation	
Display	2.8 in. color LCD
Image adjustment	Automatic adjust/lock image

Measurement	
Object temperature range	–20°C to +250°C (–4°F to +482°F)
Accuracy	±2°C (±3.6°F) or ±2% of reading, for ambient temperature 10°C to 35°C (+50°F to 95°F) and object temperature above +0°C (+32°F)

Measurement analysis	
Spotmeter	Center spot
Area	Box with max./min.
Isotherm	Above/below
Emissivity correction	Variable from 0.1 to 1.0
Emissivity table	Emissivity table of predefined materials
Reflected apparent temperature correction	Automatic, based on input of reflected temperature

Set-up	
Color palettes	Black and white, iron and rainbow
Set-up commands	Local adaptation of units, language, date and time formats

Storage of images	
Storage media	miniSD card
File formats	Standard JPEG, 14-bit measurement data included

Data communication interfaces	
Interfaces	USB Mini-B: Data transfer to and from PC

Power system	
Battery type	Rechargeable Li Ion battery
Battery voltage	3.6 V
Battery operating time	Approx. 5 hours at +25°C (+77°F) ambient temperature and typical use
Charging system	Battery is charged inside the camera.
Charging time	3 h to 90% capacity
Power management	Automatic shut-down
AC operation	AC adapter, 90–260 VAC input, 5 VDC output to camera

Environmental data	
Operating temperature range	0°C to +50°C (+32°F to +122°F)
Storage temperature range	–40°C to +70°C (–40°F to +158°F)
Humidity (operating and storage)	IEC 60068-2-30/24 h 95% relative humidity
EMC	• EN 61000-6-2:2005 (Immunity) • EN 61000-6-3:2007 (Emission) • FCC 47 CFR Part 15 Class B (Emission)
Encapsulation	Camera housing and lens: IP 43 (IEC 60529)
Shock	25 g (IEC 60068-2-27)
Vibration	2 g (IEC 60068-2-6)
Drop	2 m (6.6 ft.)

Physical data	
Camera weight, incl. battery	0.365 kg (0.80 lb.)
Camera size (L × W × H)	223 × 79 × 85 mm (8.8 × 3.1 × 3.4 in.)
Material	• Polycarbonate + acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (PC-ABS) • Thixomold magnesium • Thermoplastic elastomer (TPE)
Color	Black and gray

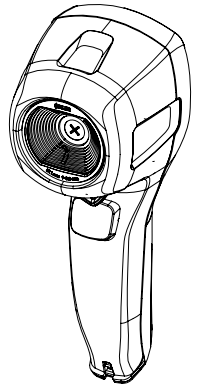
Certifications	
Certification	UL, CSA, CE, PSE and CCC

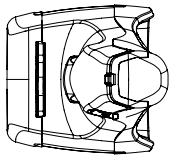
Shipping information	
Packaging, type	Cardboard box
List of contents	• Hard transport case • Infrared camera • Battery (inside camera) • FLIR Tools download card • miniSD card, with SD card adapter • Power supply/charger with EU, UK, US and Australian plugs • Printed documentation • USB cable • User documentation CD-ROM
Packaging, weight	2.8 kg (6.17 lb.)
Packaging, size	380 × 170 × 320 mm (15.0 × 6.7 × 12.6 in.)
EAN-13	4743254000193
UPC-12	845188002237
Country of origin	Estonia

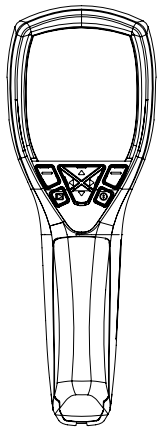
Supplies & accessories:

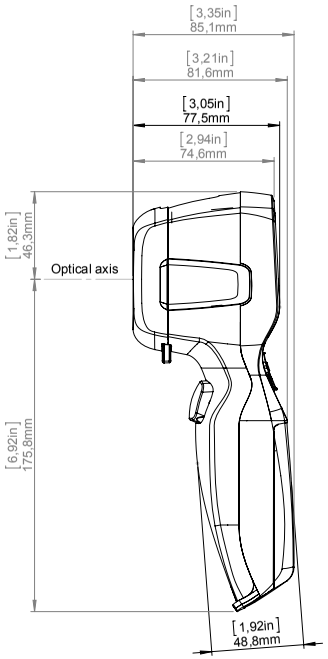
- T910737; Memory card micro-SD with adapters
- 1910423; USB cable Std A <-> Mini-B
- T910711; Power supply/charger with EU, UK, US and AU plugs
- T197619; Hard transport case for ix
- T911093; Tool belt
- T198482; Car charger
- T198529; Pouch FLIR Ex and ix series
- T198583; FLIR Tools+ (license only)

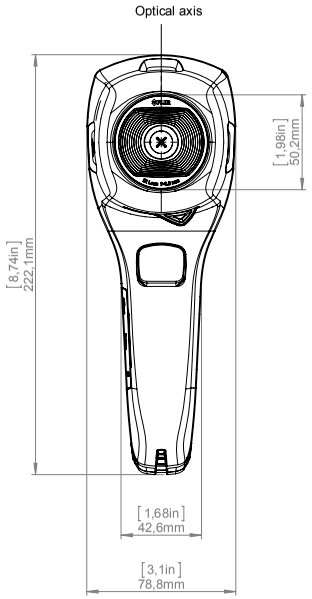
Camera with built-in IR lens f=6,8 mm (i3 12,5°)
Camera with built-in IR lens f=6,8 mm (i5 17°)
Camera with built-in IR lens f=6,8 mm (i7 25°)

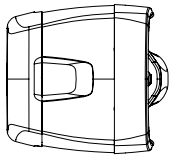












-

Modified	Check	Drawn by
2012-04-19	CAHA	R&D Thermography

Denomination

Basic dimensions FLIR ix

Size	Sheet
A3	1(1)
Scale 1:2	
Drawing No. T127628	Size A

FLIR

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13 Cleaning the camera

13.1 Camera housing, cables, and other items

13.1.1 Liquids

Use one of these liquids:

- Warm water
- A weak detergent solution

13.1.2 Equipment

A soft cloth

13.1.3 Procedure

Follow this procedure:

1. Soak the cloth in the liquid.
2. Twist the cloth to remove excess liquid.
3. Clean the part with the cloth.

CAUTION

Do not apply solvents or similar liquids to the camera, the cables, or other items. This can cause damage.

13.2 Infrared lens

13.2.1 Liquids

Use one of these liquids:

- A commercial lens cleaning liquid with more than 30% isopropyl alcohol.
- 96% ethyl alcohol (C_2H_5OH).

13.2.2 Equipment

Cotton wool

13.2.3 Procedure

Follow this procedure:

1. Soak the cotton wool in the liquid.
2. Twist the cotton wool to remove excess liquid.
3. Clean the lens one time only and discard the cotton wool.

WARNING

Make sure that you read all applicable MSDS (Material Safety Data Sheets) and warning labels on containers before you use a liquid: the liquids can be dangerous.

CAUTION

- Be careful when you clean the infrared lens. The lens has a delicate anti-reflective coating.
- Do not clean the infrared lens too vigorously. This can damage the anti-reflective coating.

14 Application examples

14.1 Moisture & water damage

14.1.1 General

It is often possible to detect moisture and water damage in a house by using an infrared camera. This is partly because the damaged area has a different heat conduction property and partly because it has a different thermal capacity to store heat than the surrounding material.

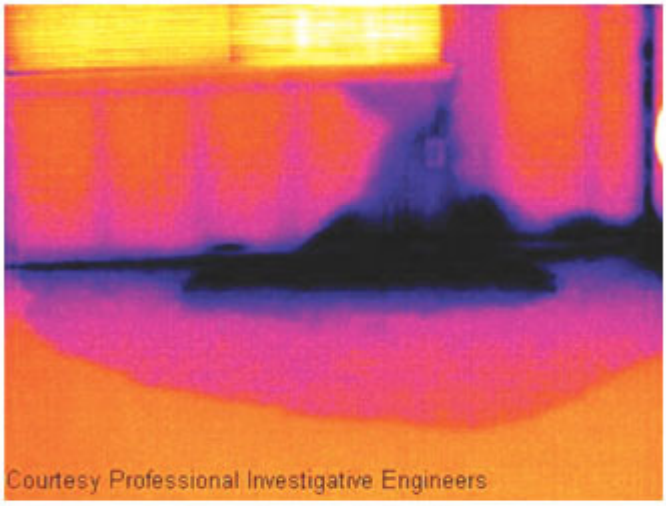
NOTE

Many factors can come into play as to how moisture or water damage will appear in an infrared image.

For example, heating and cooling of these parts takes place at different rates depending on the material and the time of day. For this reason, it is important that other methods are used as well to check for moisture or water damage.

14.1.2 Figure

The image below shows extensive water damage on an external wall where the water has penetrated the outer facing because of an incorrectly installed window ledge.



14.2 Faulty contact in socket

14.2.1 General

Depending on the type of connection a socket has, an improperly connected wire can result in local temperature increase. This temperature increase is caused by the reduced contact area between the connection point of the incoming wire and the socket , and can result in an electrical fire.

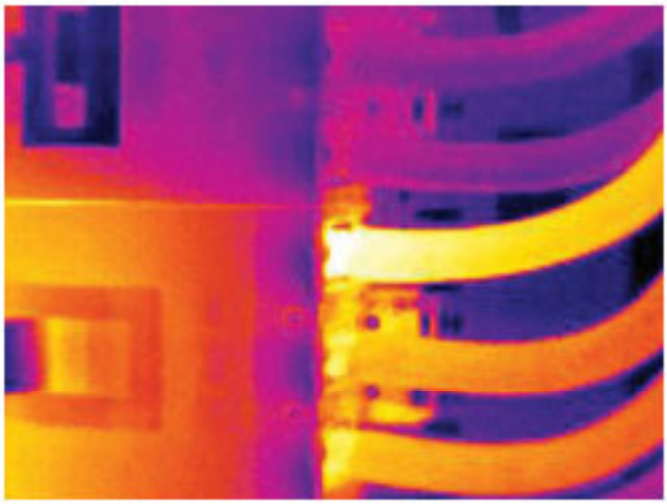
NOTE

A socket's construction may differ dramatically from one manufacturer to another. For this reason, different faults in a socket can lead to the same typical appearance in an infrared image.

Local temperature increase can also result from improper contact between wire and socket, or from difference in load.

14.2.2 Figure

The image below shows a connection of a cable to a socket where improper contact in the connection has resulted in local temperature increase.



14.3 Oxidized socket

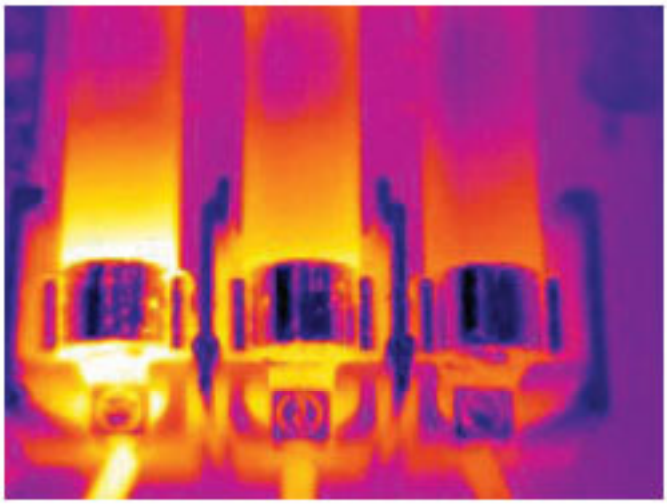
14.3.1 General

Depending on the type of socket and the environment in which the socket is installed, oxides may occur on the socket's contact surfaces. These oxides can lead to locally increased resistance when the socket is loaded, which can be seen in an infrared image as local temperature increase.

NOTE
A socket's construction may differ dramatically from one manufacturer to another. For this reason, different faults in a socket can lead to the same typical appearance in an infrared image. Local temperature increase can also result from improper contact between a wire and socket, or from difference in load.

14.3.2 Figure

The image below shows a series of fuses where one fuse has a raised temperature on the contact surfaces against the fuse holder. Because of the fuse holder's blank metal, the temperature increase is not visible there, while it is visible on the fuse's ceramic material.



14.4 Insulation deficiencies

14.4.1 General

Insulation deficiencies may result from insulation losing volume over the course of time and thereby not entirely filling the cavity in a frame wall.

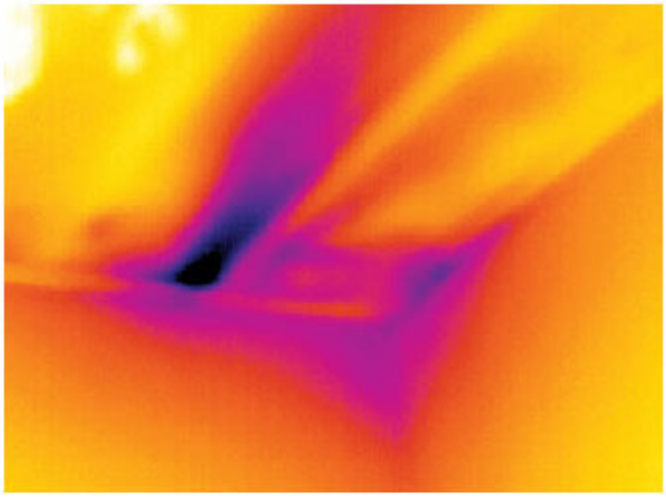
An infrared camera allows you to see these insulation deficiencies because they either have a different heat conduction property than sections with correctly installed insulation, and/or show the area where air is penetrating the frame of the building.

NOTE

When you are inspecting a building, the temperature difference between the inside and outside should be at least 10°C (18°F). Studs, water pipes, concrete columns, and similar components may resemble an insulation deficiency in an infrared image. Minor differences may also occur naturally.

14.4.2 Figure

In the image below, insulation in the roof framing is lacking. Due to the absence of insulation, air has forced its way into the roof structure, which thus takes on a different characteristic appearance in the infrared image.



14.5 Draft

14.5.1 General

Draft can be found under baseboards, around door and window casings, and above ceiling trim. This type of draft is often possible to see with an infrared camera, as a cooler airstream cools down the surrounding surface.

NOTE

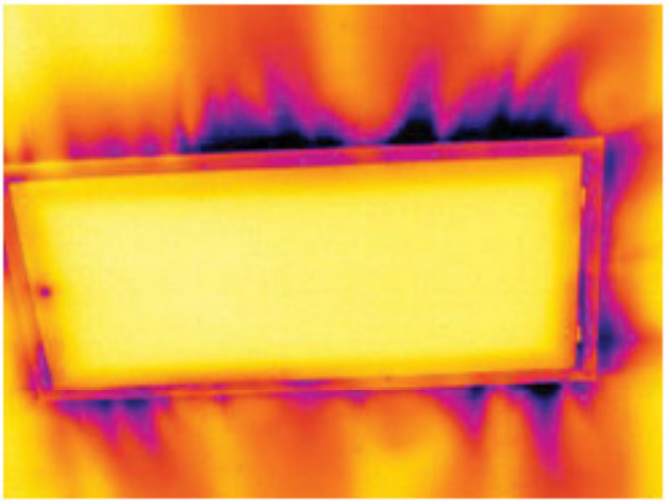
When you are investigating draft in a house, there should be sub-atmospheric pressure in the house. Close all doors, windows, and ventilation ducts, and allow the kitchen fan to run for a while before you take the infrared images.

An infrared image of draft often shows a typical stream pattern. You can see this stream pattern clearly in the picture below.

Also keep in mind that drafts can be concealed by heat from floor heating circuits.

14.5.2 Figure

The image below shows a ceiling hatch where faulty installation has resulted in a strong draft.

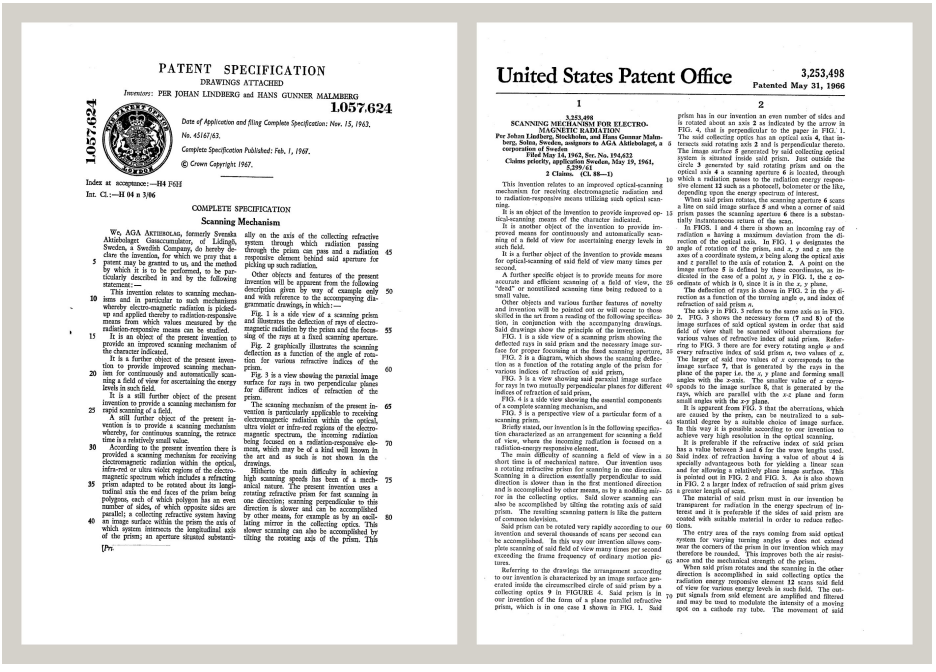


15 About FLIR Systems

FLIR Systems was established in 1978 to pioneer the development of high-performance infrared imaging systems, and is the world leader in the design, manufacture, and marketing of thermal imaging systems for a wide variety of commercial, industrial, and government applications. Today, FLIR Systems embraces five major companies with outstanding achievements in infrared technology since 1958—the Swedish AGEMA Infrared Systems (formerly AGA Infrared Systems), the three United States companies Indigo Systems, FSI, and Inframetrics, and the French company Cedip.

Since 2007, FLIR Systems has acquired several companies with world-leading expertise in sensor technologies:

- Extech Instruments (2007)
- Ifara Tecnologías (2008)
- Salvador Imaging (2009)
- OmniTech Partners (2009)
- Directed Perception (2009)
- Raymarine (2010)
- ICx Technologies (2010)
- TackTick Marine Digital Instruments (2011)
- Aerius Photonics (2011)
- Lorex Technology (2012)
- Traficon (2012)
- MARSS (2013)
- DigitalOptics micro-optics business (2013)



PATENT SPECIFICATION

DRAWINGS ATTACHED

Inventors: PER JOHAN LINDBERG and HANS GUNNER MALMBERG

1.057.624

Date of Application and filing Complete Specification: Nov. 15, 1963.
No. 45167/63.

Complete Specification Published: Feb. 1, 1967.

© Crown Copyright 1967.

Index at acceptance:—H4 F6H

Int. Cl.:—H 04 n 3/06

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

Scanning Mechanism

We, AGA AKTIEBOLAG, formerly Svenska Aktiebolaget Gasaccumulator, of Lidingö, Sweden, a Swedish Company, do hereby declare the invention, for which we pray that a patent may be granted to us, and the method by which it is to be performed, to be particularly described in and by the following statement:—

This invention relates to scanning mechanisms and in particular to such mechanisms whereby electro-magnetic radiation is picked-up and applied thereby to radiation-responsive means from which values measured by the radiation-responsive means can be studied.

It is an object of the present invention to provide an improved scanning mechanism of the character indicated.

It is a further object of the present invention to provide improved scanning mechanism for continuously and automatically scanning a field of view for ascertaining the energy levels in such field.

It is a still further object of the present invention to provide a scanning mechanism for rapid scanning of a field.

A still further object of the present invention is to provide a scanning mechanism whereby, for continuous scanning, the retrace time is a relatively small value.

According to the present invention there is provided a scanning mechanism for receiving electromagnetic radiation within the optical, infra-red or ultra violet regions of the electromagnetic spectrum which includes a refracting prism adapted to be rotated about its longitudinal axis the end faces of the prism being polygons, each of which polygon has an even number of sides, of which opposite sides are parallel; a collecting refractive system having an image surface within the prism the axis of which system intersects the longitudinal axis of the prism; an aperture situated substantially on the axis of the collecting refractive system through which radiation passing through the prism can pass and a radiation responsive element behind said aperture for picking up such radiation.

Other objects and features of the present invention will be apparent from the following description given by way of example only and with reference to the accompanying diagrammatic drawings, in which:—

Fig. 1 is a side view of a scanning prism and illustrates the deflection of rays of electromagnetic radiation by the prism and the focussing of the rays at a fixed scanning aperture.

Fig. 2 graphically illustrates the scanning deflection as a function of the angle of rotation for various refractive indices of the prism.

Fig. 3 is a view showing the parasitial image surface for rays in two perpendicular planes for different indices of refraction of the prism.

The scanning mechanism of the present invention is particularly applicable to receiving electromagnetic radiation within the optical, ultra violet or infra-red regions of the electromagnetic spectrum, the incoming radiation being focused on a radiation-responsive element, which may be of a kind well known in the art and as such is not shown in the drawings.

Hitherto the main difficulty in achieving high scanning speeds has been of a mechanical nature. The present invention uses a rotating refractive prism for fast scanning in one direction; scanning perpendicular to this direction is slower and can be accomplished by other means, for example as by an oscillating mirror in the collecting optics. This slower scanning can also be accomplished by tilting the rotating axis of the prism. This

[Pr.

United States Patent Office 3,253,498 Patented May 31, 1966

3,253,498
SCANNING MECHANISM FOR ELECTROMAGNETIC RADIATION
Per Johan Lindberg, Stockholm, and Hans Gunner Malmberg, Solna, Sweden, assignors to AGA Aktiebolaget, a corporation of Sweden
Filed May 14, 1962, Ser. No. 194,622
Claims priority, application Sweden, May 19, 1961, 5,299/61
2 Claims. (Cl. 88—1)

This invention relates to an improved optical-scanning mechanism for receiving electromagnetic radiation and to radiation-responsive means utilizing such optical scanning.

It is an object of the invention to provide improved optical-scanning means of the character indicated.

It is another object of the invention to provide improved means for continuously and automatically scanning of a field of view for ascertaining energy levels in such field.

It is a further object of the invention to provide means for optical-scanning of said field of view many times per second.

A further specific object is to provide means for more accurate and efficient scanning of a field of view, the "dead" or nonutilized scanning time being reduced to a small value.

Other objects and various further features of novelty and invention will be pointed out or will occur to those skilled in the art from a reading of the following specification, in conjunction with the accompanying drawings. Said drawings show the principle of the invention.

FIG. 1 is a side view of a scanning prism showing the deflected rays in said prism and the necessary image surface for proper focussing at the fixed scanning aperture,

FIG. 2 is a diagram, which shows the scanning deflection as a function of the rotating angle of the prism for various indices of refraction of said prism,

FIG. 3 is a view showing said parasitial image surface for rays in two mutually perpendicular planes for different indices of refraction of said prism,

FIG. 4 is a side view showing the essential components of a complete scanning mechanism, and

FIG. 5 is a perspective view of a particular form of a scanning prism.

Briefly stated, our invention is in the following specification characterized as an arrangement for scanning a field of view, where the incoming radiation is focused on a radiation-energy responsive element.

The main difficulty of scanning a field of view in a short time is of mechanical nature. Our invention uses a rotating refractive prism for scanning in one direction. Scanning in a direction essentially perpendicular to said direction is slower than in the first mentioned direction and is accomplished by other means, to by a nodding mirror in the collecting optics. Said slower scanning can also be accomplished by tilting the rotating axis of the prism. The resulting scanning pattern is like the pattern of common television.

Said prism can be rotated very rapidly according to our invention and several thousands of scans per second can be accomplished. In this way our invention allows complete scanning of said field of view many times per second exceeding the frame frequency of ordinary motion pictures.

Referring to the drawings the arrangement according to our invention is characterised by an image surface generated inside the circumscribed circle of said prism by a collecting optics 9 in FIGURE 4. Said prism is in our invention of the form of a plane parallel refractive prism, which is in one case 1 shown in FIG. 1. Said prism has in our invention an even number of sides and is rotated about an axis 2 as indicated by the arrow in FIG. 4, that is perpendicular to the paper in FIG. 1. The said collecting optics has an optical axis 4, that intersects said rotating axis 2 and is perpendicular thereto. The image surface 5 generated by said collecting optical system is situated inside said prism. Just outside the circle 3 generated by said rotating prism and on the optical axis 4 a scanning aperture 6 is located, through which a radiation passes to the radiation energy responsive element 12 such as a photocell, bolometer or the like, depending upon the energy spectrum of interest.

When said prism rotates, the scanning aperture 6 scans a line on said image surface 5 and when a corner of said prism passes the scanning aperture 6 there is a substantially instantaneous return of the scan.

In FIGS. 1 and 4 there is shown an incoming ray of radiation a having a maximum deviation from the direction of the optical axis. In FIG. 1 ψ designates the angle of rotation of the prism, and x, y and z are the axes of a coordinate system, x being along the optical axis and z parallel to the axis of rotation 2. A point on the image surface 5 is defined by those coordinates, as indicated in the case of a point P in FIG. 1, the z coordinate of which is 0, since it is in the x, y plane.

The deflection of rays is shown in FIG. 2 in the y direction as a function of the turning angle ψ, and index of refraction of said prism n.

The axis y in FIG. 3 refers to the same axis as in FIG. 2. FIG. 3 shows the necessary form (7 and 8) of the image surfaces of said optical system in order that said field of view shall be scanned without aberrations for various values of refractive index of said prism. Referring to FIG. 3 there are for every rotating angle ψ and every refractive index of said prism n, two values of x. The larger of said two values of x corresponds to the image surface 7, that is generated by the rays in the plane of the paper i.e. the x, y plane and forming small angles with the x-axis. The smaller value of x corresponds to the image surface 8, that is generated by the rays, which are parallel with the x-z plane and form small angles with the x-y plane.

It is apparent from FIG. 3 that the aberrations, which are caused by the prism, can be neutralized to a substantial degree by a suitable choice of image surface. In this way it is possible according to our invention to achieve very high resolution in the optical scanning.

It is preferable if the refractive index of said prism has a value between 3 and 6 for the wave lengths used. Said index of refraction having a value of about 4 is specially advantageous both for yielding a linear scan and for allowing a relatively plane image surface. This is pointed out in FIG. 2 and FIG. 3. As is also shown in FIG. 2 a larger index of refraction of said prism gives a greater length of scan.

The material of said prism must in our invention be transparent for radiation in the energy spectrum of interest and it is preferable if the sides of said prism are coated with suitable material in order to reduce reflections.

The entry area of the rays coming from said optical system for varying turning angles ψ does not extend near the corners of the prism in our invention which may therefore be rounded. This improves both the air resistance and the mechanical strength of the prism.

When said prism rotates and the scanning in the other direction is accomplished in said collecting optics the radiation energy responsive element 12 scans said field of view for various energy levels in such field. The output signals from said element are amplified and filtered and may be used to modulate the intensity of a moving spot on a cathode ray tube. The movement of said

Figure 15.1 Patent documents from the early 1960s

The company has sold more than 350,000 infrared cameras worldwide for applications such as predictive maintenance, R & D, non-destructive testing, process control and automation, and machine vision, among many others.

FLIR Systems has three manufacturing plants in the United States (Portland, OR, Boston, MA, Santa Barbara, CA) and one in Sweden (Stockholm). Since 2007 there is also a manufacturing plant in Tallinn, Estonia. Direct sales offices in Belgium, Brazil, China, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hong Kong, Italy, Japan, Korea, Sweden, and the USA —together with a worldwide network of agents and distributors—support our international customer base.

FLIR Systems is at the forefront of innovation in the infrared camera industry. We anticipate market demand by constantly improving our existing cameras and developing new ones. The company has set milestones in product design and development such as the introduction of the first battery-operated portable camera for industrial inspections, and the first uncooled infrared camera, to mention just two innovations.

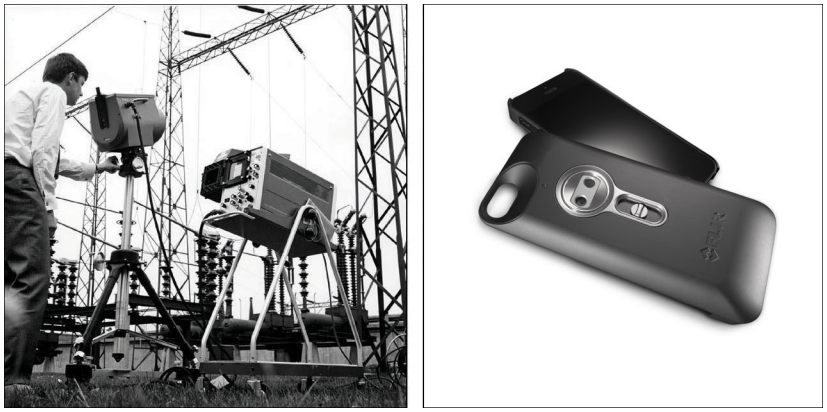


Figure 15.2 LEFT: Thermovision Model 661 from 1969. The camera weighed approximately 25 kg (55 lb.), the oscilloscope 20 kg (44 lb.), and the tripod 15 kg (33 lb.). The operator also needed a 220 VAC generator set, and a 10 L (2.6 US gallon) jar with liquid nitrogen. To the left of the oscilloscope the Polaroid attachment (6 kg/13 lb.) can be seen. RIGHT: FLIR One, which was launched in January 2014, is a slide-on attachment that gives iPhones thermal imaging capabilities. Weight: 90 g (3.2 oz.).

FLIR Systems manufactures all vital mechanical and electronic components of the camera systems itself. From detector design and manufacturing, to lenses and system electronics, to final testing and calibration, all production steps are carried out and supervised by our own engineers. The in-depth expertise of these infrared specialists ensures the accuracy and reliability of all vital components that are assembled into your infrared camera.

15.1 More than just an infrared camera

At FLIR Systems we recognize that our job is to go beyond just producing the best infrared camera systems. We are committed to enabling all users of our infrared camera systems to work more productively by providing them with the most powerful camera–software combination. Especially tailored software for predictive maintenance, R & D, and process monitoring is developed in-house. Most software is available in a wide variety of languages.

We support all our infrared cameras with a wide variety of accessories to adapt your equipment to the most demanding infrared applications.

15.2 Sharing our knowledge

Although our cameras are designed to be very user-friendly, there is a lot more to thermography than just knowing how to handle a camera. Therefore, FLIR Systems has founded the Infrared Training Center (ITC), a separate business unit, that provides certified training courses. Attending one of the ITC courses will give you a truly hands-on learning experience.

The staff of the ITC are also there to provide you with any application support you may need in putting infrared theory into practice.

15.3 Supporting our customers

FLIR Systems operates a worldwide service network to keep your camera running at all times. If you discover a problem with your camera, local service centers have all the equipment and expertise to solve it within the shortest possible time. Therefore, there is no need to send your camera to the other side of the world or to talk to someone who does not speak your language.

15.4 A few images from our facilities

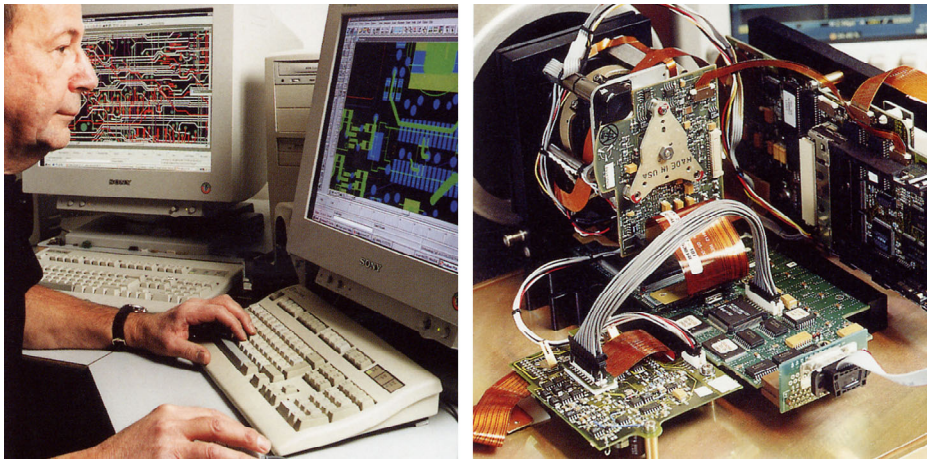


Figure 15.3 LEFT: Development of system electronics; RIGHT: Testing of an FPA detector

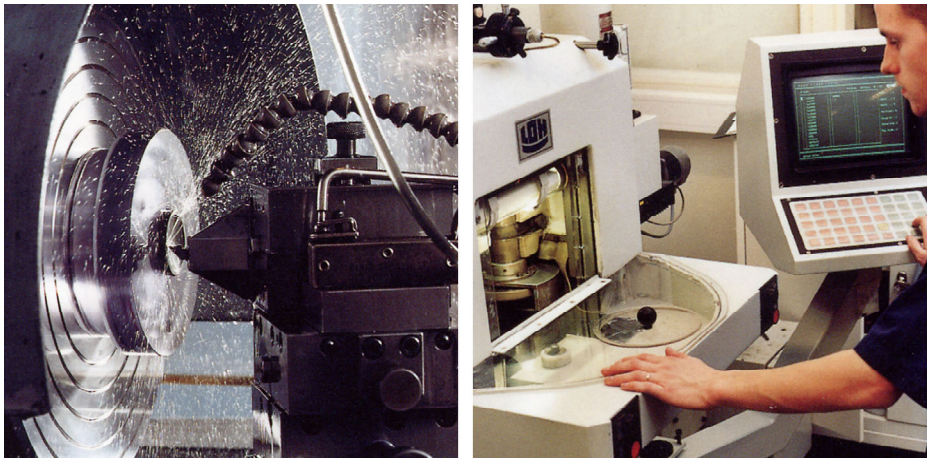


Figure 15.4 LEFT: Diamond turning machine; RIGHT: Lens polishing

16 Glossary

absorption (absorption factor)	The amount of radiation absorbed by an object relative to the received radiation. A number between 0 and 1.
atmosphere	The gases between the object being measured and the camera, normally air.
autoadjust	A function making a camera perform an internal image correction.
autopalette	The IR image is shown with an uneven spread of colors, displaying cold objects as well as hot ones at the same time.
blackbody	Totally non-reflective object. All its radiation is due to its own temperature.
blackbody radiator	An IR radiating equipment with blackbody properties used to calibrate IR cameras.
calculated atmospheric transmission	A transmission value computed from the temperature, the relative humidity of air and the distance to the object.
cavity radiator	A bottle shaped radiator with an absorbing inside, viewed through the bottleneck.
color temperature	The temperature for which the color of a blackbody matches a specific color.
conduction	The process that makes heat diffuse into a material.
continuous adjust	A function that adjusts the image. The function works all the time, continuously adjusting brightness and contrast according to the image content.
convection	Convection is a heat transfer mode where a fluid is brought into motion, either by gravity or another force, thereby transferring heat from one place to another.
dual isotherm	An isotherm with two color bands, instead of one.
emissivity (emissivity factor)	The amount of radiation coming from an object, compared to that of a blackbody. A number between 0 and 1.
emittance	Amount of energy emitted from an object per unit of time and area (W/m^2)
environment	Objects and gases that emit radiation towards the object being measured.
estimated atmospheric transmission	A transmission value, supplied by a user, replacing a calculated one
external optics	Extra lenses, filters, heat shields etc. that can be put between the camera and the object being measured.
filter	A material transparent only to some of the infrared wavelengths.
FOV	Field of view: The horizontal angle that can be viewed through an IR lens.
FPA	Focal plane array: A type of IR detector.
graybody	An object that emits a fixed fraction of the amount of energy of a blackbody for each wavelength.
IFOV	Instantaneous field of view: A measure of the geometrical resolution of an IR camera.

image correction (internal or external)	A way of compensating for sensitivity differences in various parts of live images and also of stabilizing the camera.
infrared	Non-visible radiation, having a wavelength from about 2–13 µm.
IR	infrared
isotherm	A function highlighting those parts of an image that fall above, below or between one or more temperature intervals.
isothermal cavity	A bottle-shaped radiator with a uniform temperature viewed through the bottleneck.
Laser LocatIR	An electrically powered light source on the camera that emits laser radiation in a thin, concentrated beam to point at certain parts of the object in front of the camera.
laser pointer	An electrically powered light source on the camera that emits laser radiation in a thin, concentrated beam to point at certain parts of the object in front of the camera.
level	The center value of the temperature scale, usually expressed as a signal value.
manual adjust	A way to adjust the image by manually changing certain parameters.
NETD	Noise equivalent temperature difference. A measure of the image noise level of an IR camera.
noise	Undesired small disturbance in the infrared image
object parameters	A set of values describing the circumstances under which the measurement of an object was made, and the object itself (such as emissivity, reflected apparent temperature, distance etc.)
object signal	A non-calibrated value related to the amount of radiation received by the camera from the object.
palette	The set of colors used to display an IR image.
pixel	Stands for *picture element*. One single spot in an image.
radiance	Amount of energy emitted from an object per unit of time, area and angle ($W/m^2/sr$)
radiant power	Amount of energy emitted from an object per unit of time (W)
radiation	The process by which electromagnetic energy, is emitted by an object or a gas.
radiator	A piece of IR radiating equipment.
range	The current overall temperature measurement limitation of an IR camera. Cameras can have several ranges. Expressed as two blackbody temperatures that limit the current calibration.
reference temperature	A temperature which the ordinary measured values can be compared with.
reflection	The amount of radiation reflected by an object relative to the received radiation. A number between 0 and 1.
relative humidity	Relative humidity represents the ratio between the current water vapour mass in the air and the maximum it may contain in saturation conditions.
saturation color	The areas that contain temperatures outside the present level/span settings are colored with the saturation colors. The saturation colors contain an ‘overflow’ color and an ‘underflow’ color. There is also a third red saturation color that marks everything saturated by the detector indicating that the range should probably be changed.

span	The interval of the temperature scale, usually expressed as a signal value.
spectral (radiant) emittance	Amount of energy emitted from an object per unit of time, area and wavelength ($W/m^2/\mu m$)
temperature difference, or difference of temperature.	A value which is the result of a subtraction between two temperature values.
temperature range	The current overall temperature measurement limitation of an IR camera. Cameras can have several ranges. Expressed as two blackbody temperatures that limit the current calibration.
temperature scale	The way in which an IR image currently is displayed. Expressed as two temperature values limiting the colors.
thermogram	infrared image
transmission (or transmittance) factor	Gases and materials can be more or less transparent. Transmission is the amount of IR radiation passing through them. A number between 0 and 1.
transparent isotherm	An isotherm showing a linear spread of colors, instead of covering the highlighted parts of the image.
visual	Refers to the video mode of a IR camera, as opposed to the normal, thermographic mode. When a camera is in video mode it captures ordinary video images, while thermographic images are captured when the camera is in IR mode.

17 Thermographic measurement techniques

17.1 Introduction

An infrared camera measures and images the emitted infrared radiation from an object. The fact that radiation is a function of object surface temperature makes it possible for the camera to calculate and display this temperature.

However, the radiation measured by the camera does not only depend on the temperature of the object but is also a function of the emissivity. Radiation also originates from the surroundings and is reflected in the object. The radiation from the object and the reflected radiation will also be influenced by the absorption of the atmosphere.

To measure temperature accurately, it is therefore necessary to compensate for the effects of a number of different radiation sources. This is done on-line automatically by the camera. The following object parameters must, however, be supplied for the camera:

- The emissivity of the object
- The reflected apparent temperature
- The distance between the object and the camera
- The relative humidity
- Temperature of the atmosphere

17.2 Emissivity

The most important object parameter to set correctly is the emissivity which, in short, is a measure of how much radiation is emitted from the object, compared to that from a perfect blackbody of the same temperature.

Normally, object materials and surface treatments exhibit emissivity ranging from approximately 0.1 to 0.95. A highly polished (mirror) surface falls below 0.1, while an oxidized or painted surface has a higher emissivity. Oil-based paint, regardless of color in the visible spectrum, has an emissivity over 0.9 in the infrared. Human skin exhibits an emissivity 0.97 to 0.98.

Non-oxidized metals represent an extreme case of perfect opacity and high reflexivity, which does not vary greatly with wavelength. Consequently, the emissivity of metals is low – only increasing with temperature. For non-metals, emissivity tends to be high, and decreases with temperature.

17.2.1 Finding the emissivity of a sample

17.2.1.1 Step 1: Determining reflected apparent temperature

Use one of the following two methods to determine reflected apparent temperature:

17.2.1.1.1 Method 1: Direct method

Follow this procedure:

1. Look for possible reflection sources, considering that the incident angle = reflection angle (a = b).

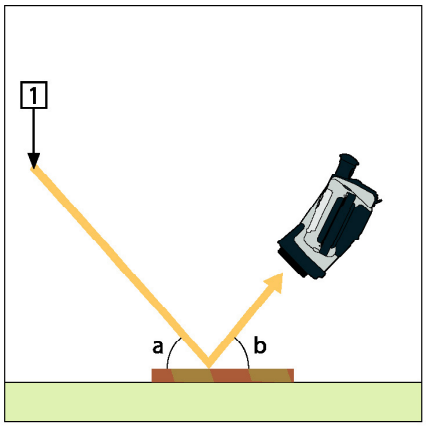


Figure 17.1 1 = Reflection source

2. If the reflection source is a spot source, modify the source by obstructing it using a piece if cardboard.

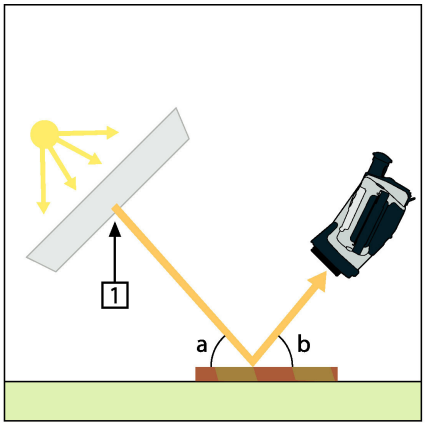


Figure 17.2 1 = Reflection source

3. Measure the radiation intensity (= apparent temperature) from the reflecting source using the following settings:
   - Emissivity: 1.0
   - D_{obj}: 0

   You can measure the radiation intensity using one of the following two methods:

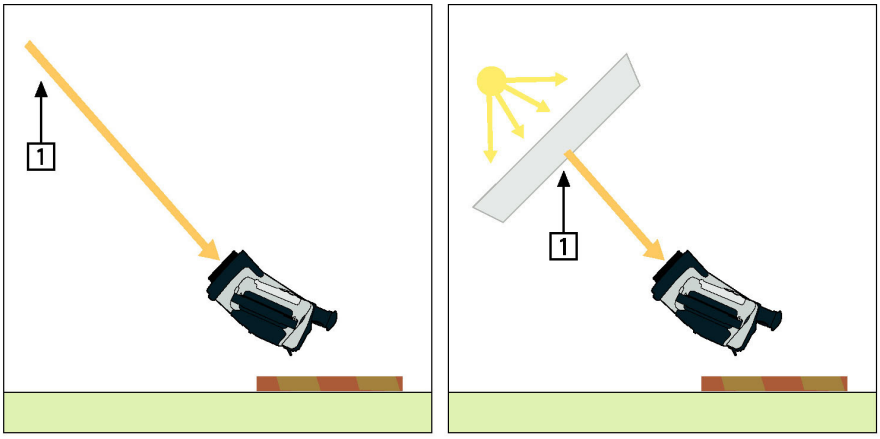


Figure 17.3 1 = Reflection source

NOTE

Using a thermocouple to measure reflected apparent temperature is not recommended for two important reasons:

- A thermocouple does not measure radiation intensity
- A thermocouple requires a very good thermal contact to the surface, usually by gluing and covering the sensor by a thermal isolator.

17.2.1.1.2 Method 2: Reflector method

Follow this procedure:

1. Crumble up a large piece of aluminum foil.
2. Uncrumble the aluminum foil and attach it to a piece of cardboard of the same size.
3. Put the piece of cardboard in front of the object you want to measure. Make sure that the side with aluminum foil points to the camera.
4. Set the emissivity to 1.0.
5. Measure the apparent temperature of the aluminum foil and write it down.

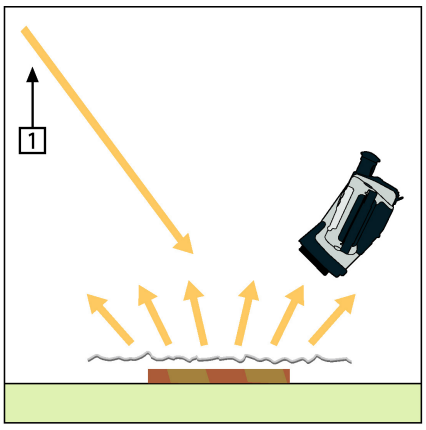


Figure 17.4 Measuring the apparent temperature of the aluminum foil.

17.2.1.2 Step 2: Determining the emissivity

Follow this procedure:

1. Select a place to put the sample.
2. Determine and set reflected apparent temperature according to the previous procedure.
3. Put a piece of electrical tape with known high emissivity on the sample.
4. Heat the sample at least 20 K above room temperature. Heating must be reasonably even.
5. Focus and auto-adjust the camera, and freeze the image.
6. Adjust *Level* and *Span* for best image brightness and contrast.
7. Set emissivity to that of the tape (usually 0.97).
8. Measure the temperature of the tape using one of the following measurement functions:
   - *Isotherm* (helps you to determine both the temperature and how evenly you have heated the sample)
   - *Spot* (simpler)
   - *Box Avg* (good for surfaces with varying emissivity).
9. Write down the temperature.
10. Move your measurement function to the sample surface.
11. Change the emissivity setting until you read the same temperature as your previous measurement.
12. Write down the emissivity.

NOTE

- Avoid forced convection
- Look for a thermally stable surrounding that will not generate spot reflections
- Use high quality tape that you know is not transparent, and has a high emissivity you are certain of
- This method assumes that the temperature of your tape and the sample surface are the same. If they are not, your emissivity measurement will be wrong.

17.3 Reflected apparent temperature

This parameter is used to compensate for the radiation reflected in the object. If the emissivity is low and the object temperature relatively far from that of the reflected it will be important to set and compensate for the reflected apparent temperature correctly.

17.4 Distance

The distance is the distance between the object and the front lens of the camera. This parameter is used to compensate for the following two facts:

- That radiation from the target is absorbed by the atmosphere between the object and the camera.
- That radiation from the atmosphere itself is detected by the camera.

17.5 Relative humidity

The camera can also compensate for the fact that the transmittance is also dependent on the relative humidity of the atmosphere. To do this set the relative humidity to the correct value. For short distances and normal humidity the relative humidity can normally be left at a default value of 50%.

17.6 Other parameters

In addition, some cameras and analysis programs from FLIR Systems allow you to compensate for the following parameters:

- Atmospheric temperature – *i.e.* the temperature of the atmosphere between the camera and the target
- External optics temperature – *i.e.* the temperature of any external lenses or windows used in front of the camera

- External optics transmittance – *i.e.* the transmission of any external lenses or windows used in front of the camera

18 History of infrared technology

Before the year 1800, the existence of the infrared portion of the electromagnetic spectrum wasn't even suspected. The original significance of the infrared spectrum, or simply ‘the infrared’ as it is often called, as a form of heat radiation is perhaps less obvious today than it was at the time of its discovery by Herschel in 1800.

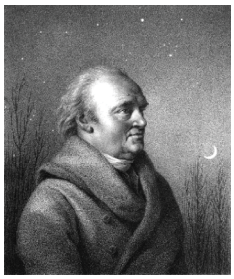


Figure 18.1 Sir William Herschel (1738–1822)

The discovery was made accidentally during the search for a new optical material. Sir William Herschel – Royal Astronomer to King George III of England, and already famous for his discovery of the planet Uranus – was searching for an optical filter material to reduce the brightness of the sun’s image in telescopes during solar observations. While testing different samples of colored glass which gave similar reductions in brightness he was intrigued to find that some of the samples passed very little of the sun’s heat, while others passed so much heat that he risked eye damage after only a few seconds’ observation.

Herschel was soon convinced of the necessity of setting up a systematic experiment, with the objective of finding a single material that would give the desired reduction in brightness as well as the maximum reduction in heat. He began the experiment by actually repeating Newton’s prism experiment, but looking for the heating effect rather than the visual distribution of intensity in the spectrum. He first blackened the bulb of a sensitive mercury-in-glass thermometer with ink, and with this as his radiation detector he proceeded to test the heating effect of the various colors of the spectrum formed on the top of a table by passing sunlight through a glass prism. Other thermometers, placed outside the sun’s rays, served as controls.

As the blackened thermometer was moved slowly along the colors of the spectrum, the temperature readings showed a steady increase from the violet end to the red end. This was not entirely unexpected, since the Italian researcher, Landriani, in a similar experiment in 1777 had observed much the same effect. It was Herschel, however, who was the first to recognize that there must be a point where the heating effect reaches a maximum, and that measurements confined to the visible portion of the spectrum failed to locate this point.

Figure 18.2 Marsilio Landriani (1746–1815)

Moving the thermometer into the dark region beyond the red end of the spectrum, Herschel confirmed that the heating continued to increase. The maximum point, when he found it, lay well beyond the red end – in what is known today as the ‘infrared wavelengths’.

When Herschel revealed his discovery, he referred to this new portion of the electromagnetic spectrum as the ‘thermometrical spectrum’. The radiation itself he sometimes referred to as ‘dark heat’, or simply ‘the invisible rays’. Ironically, and contrary to popular opinion, it wasn't Herschel who originated the term ‘infrared’. The word only began to appear in print around 75 years later, and it is still unclear who should receive credit as the originator.

Herschel’s use of glass in the prism of his original experiment led to some early controversies with his contemporaries about the actual existence of the infrared wavelengths. Different investigators, in attempting to confirm his work, used various types of glass indiscriminately, having different transparencies in the infrared. Through his later experiments, Herschel was aware of the limited transparency of glass to the newly-discovered thermal radiation, and he was forced to conclude that optics for the infrared would probably be doomed to the use of reflective elements exclusively (i.e. plane and curved mirrors). Fortunately, this proved to be true only until 1830, when the Italian investigator, Melloni, made his great discovery that naturally occurring rock salt (NaCl) – which was available in large enough natural crystals to be made into lenses and prisms – is remarkably transparent to the infrared. The result was that rock salt became the principal infrared optical material, and remained so for the next hundred years, until the art of synthetic crystal growing was mastered in the 1930’s.

Figure 18.3 Macedonio Melloni (1798–1854)

Thermometers, as radiation detectors, remained unchallenged until 1829, the year Nobili invented the thermocouple. (Herschel’s own thermometer could be read to 0.2 °C (0.036 °F), and later models were able to be read to 0.05 °C (0.09 °F)). Then a breakthrough occurred; Melloni connected a number of thermocouples in series to form the first thermopile. The new device was at least 40 times as sensitive as the best thermometer of the day for detecting heat radiation – capable of detecting the heat from a person standing three meters away.

The first so-called ‘heat-picture’ became possible in 1840, the result of work by Sir John Herschel, son of the discoverer of the infrared and a famous astronomer in his own right. Based upon the differential evaporation of a thin film of oil when exposed to a heat pattern focused upon it, the thermal image could be seen by reflected light where the interference effects of the oil film made the image visible to the eye. Sir John also managed to obtain a primitive record of the thermal image on paper, which he called a ‘thermograph’.

Figure 18.4 Samuel P. Langley (1834–1906)

The improvement of infrared-detector sensitivity progressed slowly. Another major breakthrough, made by Langley in 1880, was the invention of the bolometer. This consisted of a thin blackened strip of platinum connected in one arm of a Wheatstone bridge circuit upon which the infrared radiation was focused and to which a sensitive galvanometer responded. This instrument is said to have been able to detect the heat from a cow at a distance of 400 meters.

An English scientist, Sir James Dewar, first introduced the use of liquefied gases as cooling agents (such as liquid nitrogen with a temperature of -196 °C (-320.8 °F)) in low temperature research. In 1892 he invented a unique vacuum insulating container in which it is possible to store liquefied gases for entire days. The common ‘thermos bottle’, used for storing hot and cold drinks, is based upon his invention.

Between the years 1900 and 1920, the inventors of the world ‘discovered’ the infrared. Many patents were issued for devices to detect personnel, artillery, aircraft, ships – and even icebergs. The first operating systems, in the modern sense, began to be developed during the 1914–18 war, when both sides had research programs devoted to the military exploitation of the infrared. These programs included experimental systems for enemy intrusion/detection, remote temperature sensing, secure communications, and ‘flying torpedo’ guidance. An infrared search system tested during this period was able to detect an approaching airplane at a distance of 1.5 km (0.94 miles), or a person more than 300 meters (984 ft.) away.

The most sensitive systems up to this time were all based upon variations of the bolometer idea, but the period between the two wars saw the development of two revolutionary new infrared detectors: the image converter and the photon detector. At first, the image converter received the greatest attention by the military, because it enabled an observer for the first time in history to literally ‘see in the dark’. However, the sensitivity of the image converter was limited to the near infrared wavelengths, and the most interesting military targets (i.e. enemy soldiers) had to be illuminated by infrared search beams. Since this involved the risk of giving away the observer’s position to a similarly-equipped enemy observer, it is understandable that military interest in the image converter eventually faded.

The tactical military disadvantages of so-called 'active’ (i.e. search beam-equipped) thermal imaging systems provided impetus following the 1939–45 war for extensive secret military infrared-research programs into the possibilities of developing ‘passive’ (no search beam) systems around the extremely sensitive photon detector. During this period, military secrecy regulations completely prevented disclosure of the status of infrared-imaging technology. This secrecy only began to be lifted in the middle of the 1950’s, and from that time adequate thermal-imaging devices finally began to be available to civilian science and industry.

19 Theory of thermography

19.1 Introduction

The subjects of infrared radiation and the related technique of thermography are still new to many who will use an infrared camera. In this section the theory behind thermography will be given.

19.2 The electromagnetic spectrum

The electromagnetic spectrum is divided arbitrarily into a number of wavelength regions, called *bands*, distinguished by the methods used to produce and detect the radiation. There is no fundamental difference between radiation in the different bands of the electromagnetic spectrum. They are all governed by the same laws and the only differences are those due to differences in wavelength.

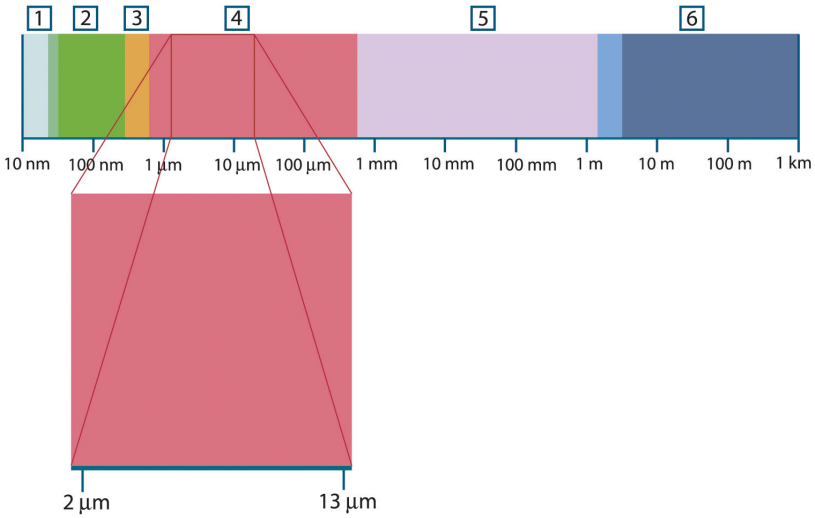


Figure 19.1 The electromagnetic spectrum. 1: X-ray; 2: UV; 3: Visible; 4: IR; 5: Microwaves; 6: Radiowaves.

Thermography makes use of the infrared spectral band. At the short-wavelength end the boundary lies at the limit of visual perception, in the deep red. At the long-wavelength end it merges with the microwave radio wavelengths, in the millimeter range.

The infrared band is often further subdivided into four smaller bands, the boundaries of which are also arbitrarily chosen. They include: the *near infrared* (0.75–3 µm), the *middle infrared* (3–6 µm), the *far infrared* (6–15 µm) and the *extreme infrared* (15–100 µm). Although the wavelengths are given in µm (micrometers), other units are often still used to measure wavelength in this spectral region, *e.g.* nanometer (nm) and Ångström (Å).

The relationships between the different wavelength measurements is:

$$10\ 000\ \text{Å} = 1\ 000\ \text{nm} = 1\ \mu = 1\ \mu\text{m}$$

19.3 Blackbody radiation

A blackbody is defined as an object which absorbs all radiation that impinges on it at any wavelength. The apparent misnomer *black* relating to an object emitting radiation is explained by Kirchhoff's Law (after *Gustav Robert Kirchhoff*, 1824–1887), which states that a body capable of absorbing all radiation at any wavelength is equally capable in the emission of radiation.

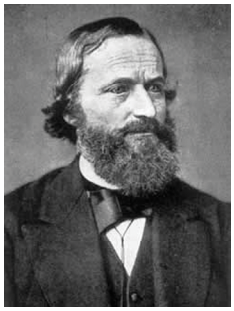


Figure 19.2 Gustav Robert Kirchhoff (1824–1887)

The construction of a blackbody source is, in principle, very simple. The radiation characteristics of an aperture in an isotherm cavity made of an opaque absorbing material represents almost exactly the properties of a blackbody. A practical application of the principle to the construction of a perfect absorber of radiation consists of a box that is light tight except for an aperture in one of the sides. Any radiation which then enters the hole is scattered and absorbed by repeated reflections so only an infinitesimal fraction can possibly escape. The blackness which is obtained at the aperture is nearly equal to a blackbody and almost perfect for all wavelengths.

By providing such an isothermal cavity with a suitable heater it becomes what is termed a *cavity radiator*. An isothermal cavity heated to a uniform temperature generates blackbody radiation, the characteristics of which are determined solely by the temperature of the cavity. Such cavity radiators are commonly used as sources of radiation in temperature reference standards in the laboratory for calibrating thermographic instruments, such as a FLIR Systems camera for example.

If the temperature of blackbody radiation increases to more than 525°C (977°F), the source begins to be visible so that it appears to the eye no longer black. This is the incipient red heat temperature of the radiator, which then becomes orange or yellow as the temperature increases further. In fact, the definition of the so-called *color temperature* of an object is the temperature to which a blackbody would have to be heated to have the same appearance.

Now consider three expressions that describe the radiation emitted from a blackbody.

19.3.1 Planck's law

Figure 19.3 Max Planck (1858–1947)

Max Planck (1858–1947) was able to describe the spectral distribution of the radiation from a blackbody by means of the following formula:

$$W_{\lambda b} = \frac{2\pi hc^2}{\lambda^5 \left(e^{hc/\lambda kT} - 1 \right)} \times 10^{-6} [Watt / m^2, \mu m]$$

where:

$W_{\lambda b}$	Blackbody spectral radiant emittance at wavelength λ.
c	Velocity of light = 3×10^8 m/s
h	Planck's constant = 6.6×10^{-34} Joule sec.
k	Boltzmann's constant = 1.4×10^{-23} Joule/K.
T	Absolute temperature (K) of a blackbody.
λ	Wavelength (µm).

NOTE

The factor 10^{-6} is used since spectral emittance in the curves is expressed in Watt/m², µm.

Planck's formula, when plotted graphically for various temperatures, produces a family of curves. Following any particular Planck curve, the spectral emittance is zero at λ = 0, then increases rapidly to a maximum at a wavelength λ_{max} and after passing it approaches zero again at very long wavelengths. The higher the temperature, the shorter the wavelength at which maximum occurs.

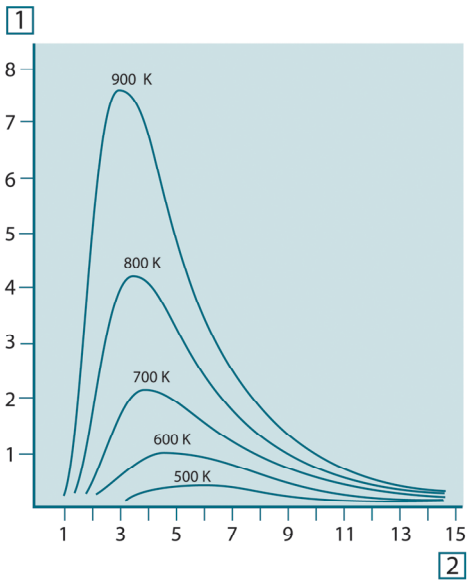


Figure 19.4 Blackbody spectral radiant emittance according to Planck's law, plotted for various absolute temperatures. 1: Spectral radiant emittance ($W/cm^2 \times 10^3(\mu m)$); 2: Wavelength (µm)

19.3.2 Wien's displacement law

By differentiating Planck's formula with respect to λ, and finding the maximum, we have:

$$\lambda_{max} = \frac{2898}{T}[\mu m]$$

This is Wien's formula (after *Wilhelm Wien*, 1864–1928), which expresses mathematically the common observation that colors vary from red to orange or yellow as the temperature of a thermal radiator increases. The wavelength of the color is the same as the wavelength calculated for λ_{max}. A good approximation of the value of λ_{max} for a given blackbody temperature is obtained by applying the rule-of-thumb 3 000/T µm. Thus, a very hot star such as Sirius (11 000 K), emitting bluish-white light, radiates with the peak of spectral radiant emittance occurring within the invisible ultraviolet spectrum, at wavelength 0.27 µm.

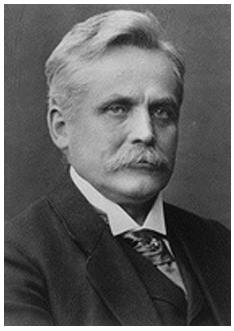


Figure 19.5 Wilhelm Wien (1864–1928)

The sun (approx. 6 000 K) emits yellow light, peaking at about 0.5 µm in the middle of the visible light spectrum.

At room temperature (300 K) the peak of radiant emittance lies at 9.7 µm, in the far infrared, while at the temperature of liquid nitrogen (77 K) the maximum of the almost insignificant amount of radiant emittance occurs at 38 µm, in the extreme infrared wavelengths.

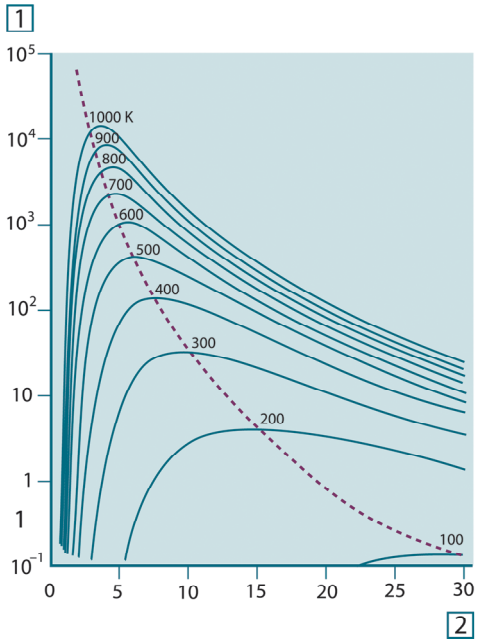


Figure 19.6 Planckian curves plotted on semi-log scales from 100 K to 1000 K. The dotted line represents the locus of maximum radiant emittance at each temperature as described by Wien's displacement law. 1: Spectral radiant emittance (W/cm² (µm)); 2: Wavelength (µm).

19.3.3 Stefan-Boltzmann's law

By integrating Planck's formula from $\lambda = 0$ to $\lambda = \infty$, we obtain the total radiant emittance (W_b) of a blackbody:

$$W_b = \sigma T^4 \ [\mathrm{Watt/m^2}]$$

This is the Stefan-Boltzmann formula (after *Josef Stefan*, 1835–1893, and *Ludwig Boltzmann*, 1844–1906), which states that the total emissive power of a blackbody is proportional to the fourth power of its absolute temperature. Graphically, W_b represents the area below the Planck curve for a particular temperature. It can be shown that the radiant emittance in the interval $\lambda = 0$ to λ_{max} is only 25% of the total, which represents about the amount of the sun's radiation which lies inside the visible light spectrum.

Figure 19.7 Josef Stefan (1835–1893), and Ludwig Boltzmann (1844–1906)

Using the Stefan-Boltzmann formula to calculate the power radiated by the human body, at a temperature of 300 K and an external surface area of approx. 2 m^2, we obtain 1 kW. This power loss could not be sustained if it were not for the compensating absorption of radiation from surrounding surfaces, at room temperatures which do not vary too drastically from the temperature of the body – or, of course, the addition of clothing.

19.3.4 Non-blackbody emitters

So far, only blackbody radiators and blackbody radiation have been discussed. However, real objects almost never comply with these laws over an extended wavelength region – although they may approach the blackbody behavior in certain spectral intervals. For example, a certain type of white paint may appear perfectly *white* in the visible light spectrum, but becomes distinctly *gray* at about 2 µm, and beyond 3 µm it is almost *black*.

There are three processes which can occur that prevent a real object from acting like a blackbody: a fraction of the incident radiation α may be absorbed, a fraction ρ may be reflected, and a fraction τ may be transmitted. Since all of these factors are more or less wavelength dependent, the subscript λ is used to imply the spectral dependence of their definitions. Thus:

- The spectral absorptance α_λ= the ratio of the spectral radiant power absorbed by an object to that incident upon it.
- The spectral reflectance ρ_λ = the ratio of the spectral radiant power reflected by an object to that incident upon it.
- The spectral transmittance τ_λ = the ratio of the spectral radiant power transmitted through an object to that incident upon it.

The sum of these three factors must always add up to the whole at any wavelength, so we have the relation:

$$\alpha_\lambda + \rho_\lambda + \tau_\lambda = 1$$

For opaque materials $\tau_\lambda = 0$ and the relation simplifies to:

$$\varepsilon_\lambda + \rho_\lambda = 1$$

Another factor, called the emissivity, is required to describe the fraction ε of the radiant emittance of a blackbody produced by an object at a specific temperature. Thus, we have the definition:

The spectral emissivity ε_λ= the ratio of the spectral radiant power from an object to that from a blackbody at the same temperature and wavelength.

Expressed mathematically, this can be written as the ratio of the spectral emittance of the object to that of a blackbody as follows:

$$\varepsilon_\lambda = \frac{W_{\lambda o}}{W_{\lambda b}}$$

Generally speaking, there are three types of radiation source, distinguished by the ways in which the spectral emittance of each varies with wavelength.

- A blackbody, for which $\varepsilon_\lambda = \varepsilon = 1$
- A graybody, for which $\varepsilon_\lambda = \varepsilon$ = constant less than 1

- A selective radiator, for which ε varies with wavelength

According to Kirchhoff's law, for any material the spectral emissivity and spectral absorptance of a body are equal at any specified temperature and wavelength. That is:

$$\varepsilon_\lambda = \alpha_\lambda$$

From this we obtain, for an opaque material (since $\alpha_\lambda + \rho_\lambda = 1$):

$$\varepsilon_\lambda + \rho_\lambda = 1$$

For highly polished materials ε_λ approaches zero, so that for a perfectly reflecting material (*i.e.* a perfect mirror) we have:

$$\rho_\lambda = 1$$

For a graybody radiator, the Stefan-Boltzmann formula becomes:

$$W = \varepsilon\sigma T^4 \ [\mathrm{Watt/m^2}]$$

This states that the total emissive power of a graybody is the same as a blackbody at the same temperature reduced in proportion to the value of ε from the graybody.

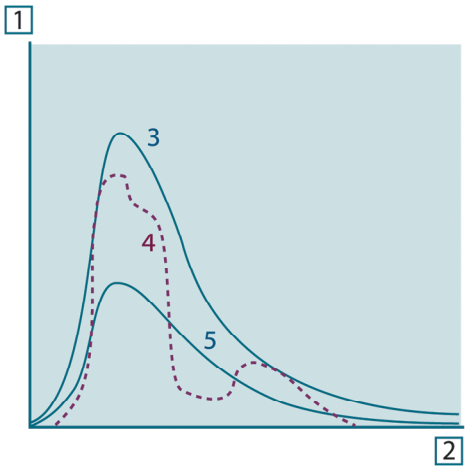


Figure 19.8 Spectral radiant emittance of three types of radiators. 1: Spectral radiant emittance; 2: Wavelength; 3: Blackbody; 4: Selective radiator; 5: Graybody.

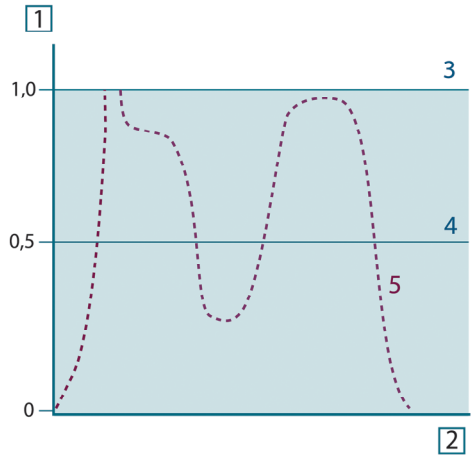


Figure 19.9 Spectral emissivity of three types of radiators. 1: Spectral emissivity; 2: Wavelength; 3: Blackbody; 4: Graybody; 5: Selective radiator.

19.4 Infrared semi-transparent materials

Consider now a non-metallic, semi-transparent body – let us say, in the form of a thick flat plate of plastic material. When the plate is heated, radiation generated within its volume must work its way toward the surfaces through the material in which it is partially absorbed. Moreover, when it arrives at the surface, some of it is reflected back into the interior. The back-reflected radiation is again partially absorbed, but some of it arrives at the other surface, through which most of it escapes; part of it is reflected back again. Although the progressive reflections become weaker and weaker they must all be added up when the total emittance of the plate is sought. When the resulting geometrical series is summed, the effective emissivity of a semi-transparent plate is obtained as:

$$\varepsilon_\lambda = \frac{(1-\rho_\lambda)(1-\tau_\lambda)}{1-\rho_\lambda\tau_\lambda}$$

When the plate becomes opaque this formula is reduced to the single formula:

$$\varepsilon_\lambda = 1-\rho_\lambda$$

This last relation is a particularly convenient one, because it is often easier to measure reflectance than to measure emissivity directly.

20 The measurement formula

As already mentioned, when viewing an object, the camera receives radiation not only from the object itself. It also collects radiation from the surroundings reflected via the object surface. Both these radiation contributions become attenuated to some extent by the atmosphere in the measurement path. To this comes a third radiation contribution from the atmosphere itself.

This description of the measurement situation, as illustrated in the figure below, is so far a fairly true description of the real conditions. What has been neglected could for instance be sun light scattering in the atmosphere or stray radiation from intense radiation sources outside the field of view. Such disturbances are difficult to quantify, however, in most cases they are fortunately small enough to be neglected. In case they are not negligible, the measurement configuration is likely to be such that the risk for disturbance is obvious, at least to a trained operator. It is then his responsibility to modify the measurement situation to avoid the disturbance e.g. by changing the viewing direction, shielding off intense radiation sources etc.

Accepting the description above, we can use the figure below to derive a formula for the calculation of the object temperature from the calibrated camera output.

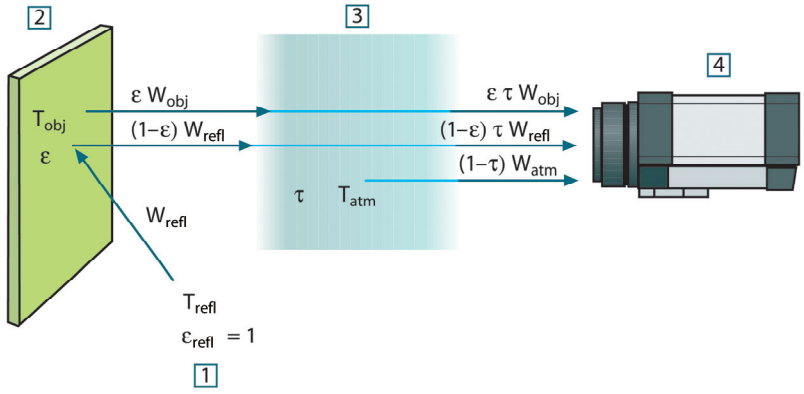


Figure 20.1 A schematic representation of the general thermographic measurement situation.1: Surroundings; 2: Object; 3: Atmosphere; 4: Camera

Assume that the received radiation power W from a blackbody source of temperature T_{source} on short distance generates a camera output signal U_{source} that is proportional to the power input (power linear camera). We can then write (Equation 1):

$$U_{source} = CW(T_{source})$$

or, with simplified notation:

$$U_{source} = CW_{source}$$

where C is a constant.

Should the source be a graybody with emittance ε, the received radiation would consequently be εW_{source}.

We are now ready to write the three collected radiation power terms:

1. *Emission from the object* = $\varepsilon\tau W_{obj}$, where ε is the emittance of the object and τ is the transmittance of the atmosphere. The object temperature is T_{obj}.

2. *Reflected emission from ambient sources* = $(1 - \varepsilon)\tau W_{refl}$, where $(1 - \varepsilon)$ is the reflectance of the object. The ambient sources have the temperature T_{refl}.
   It has here been assumed that the temperature T_{refl} is the same for all emitting surfaces within the halfsphere seen from a point on the object surface. This is of course sometimes a simplification of the true situation. It is, however, a necessary simplification in order to derive a workable formula, and T_{refl} can – at least theoretically – be given a value that represents an efficient temperature of a complex surrounding.

   Note also that we have assumed that the emittance for the surroundings = 1. This is correct in accordance with Kirchhoff's law: All radiation impinging on the surrounding surfaces will eventually be absorbed by the same surfaces. Thus the emittance = 1. (Note though that the latest discussion requires the complete sphere around the object to be considered.)
3. *Emission from the atmosphere* = $(1 - \tau)\tau W_{atm}$, where $(1 - \tau)$ is the emittance of the atmosphere. The temperature of the atmosphere is T_{atm}.

The total received radiation power can now be written (Equation 2):

$$W_{tot} = \varepsilon\tau W_{obj} + (1-\varepsilon)\tau W_{refl} + (1-\tau)W_{atm}$$

We multiply each term by the constant C of Equation 1 and replace the CW products by the corresponding U according to the same equation, and get (Equation 3):

$$U_{tot} = \varepsilon\tau U_{obj} + (1-\varepsilon)\tau U_{refl} + (1-\tau)U_{atm}$$

Solve Equation 3 for U_{obj} (Equation 4):

$$U_{obj} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon\tau}U_{tot} - \frac{1-\varepsilon}{\varepsilon}U_{refl} - \frac{1-\tau}{\varepsilon\tau}U_{atm}$$

This is the general measurement formula used in all the FLIR Systems thermographic equipment. The voltages of the formula are:

Table 20.1 Voltages

U_{obj}	Calculated camera output voltage for a blackbody of temperature T_{obj} i.e. a voltage that can be directly converted into true requested object temperature.
U_{tot}	Measured camera output voltage for the actual case.
U_{refl}	Theoretical camera output voltage for a blackbody of temperature T_{refl} according to the calibration.
U_{atm}	Theoretical camera output voltage for a blackbody of temperature T_{atm} according to the calibration.

The operator has to supply a number of parameter values for the calculation:

- the object emittance ε,
- the relative humidity,
- T_{atm}
- object distance (D_{obj})
- the (effective) temperature of the object surroundings, or the reflected ambient temperature T_{refl}, and
- the temperature of the atmosphere T_{atm}

This task could sometimes be a heavy burden for the operator since there are normally no easy ways to find accurate values of emittance and atmospheric transmittance for the actual case. The two temperatures are normally less of a problem provided the surroundings do not contain large and intense radiation sources.

A natural question in this connection is: How important is it to know the right values of these parameters? It could though be of interest to get a feeling for this problem already here by looking into some different measurement cases and compare the relative

magnitudes of the three radiation terms. This will give indications about when it is important to use correct values of which parameters.

The figures below illustrates the relative magnitudes of the three radiation contributions for three different object temperatures, two emittances, and two spectral ranges: SW and LW. Remaining parameters have the following fixed values:

- $\tau = 0.88$
- $T_{refl} = +20°C\ (+68°F)$
- $T_{atm} = +20°C\ (+68°F)$

It is obvious that measurement of low object temperatures are more critical than measuring high temperatures since the 'disturbing' radiation sources are relatively much stronger in the first case. Should also the object emittance be low, the situation would be still more difficult.

We have finally to answer a question about the importance of being allowed to use the calibration curve above the highest calibration point, what we call extrapolation. Imagine that we in a certain case measure $U_{tot} = 4.5$ volts. The highest calibration point for the camera was in the order of 4.1 volts, a value unknown to the operator. Thus, even if the object happened to be a blackbody, i.e. $U_{obj} = U_{tot}$, we are actually performing extrapolation of the calibration curve when converting 4.5 volts into temperature.

Let us now assume that the object is not black, it has an emittance of 0.75, and the transmittance is 0.92. We also assume that the two second terms of Equation 4 amount to 0.5 volts together. Computation of U_{obj} by means of Equation 4 then results in $U_{obj} = 4.5 / 0.75 / 0.92 – 0.5 = 6.0$. This is a rather extreme extrapolation, particularly when considering that the video amplifier might limit the output to 5 volts! Note, though, that the application of the calibration curve is a theoretical procedure where no electronic or other limitations exist. We trust that if there had been no signal limitations in the camera, and if it had been calibrated far beyond 5 volts, the resulting curve would have been very much the same as our real curve extrapolated beyond 4.1 volts, provided the calibration algorithm is based on radiation physics, like the FLIR Systems algorithm. Of course there must be a limit to such extrapolations.

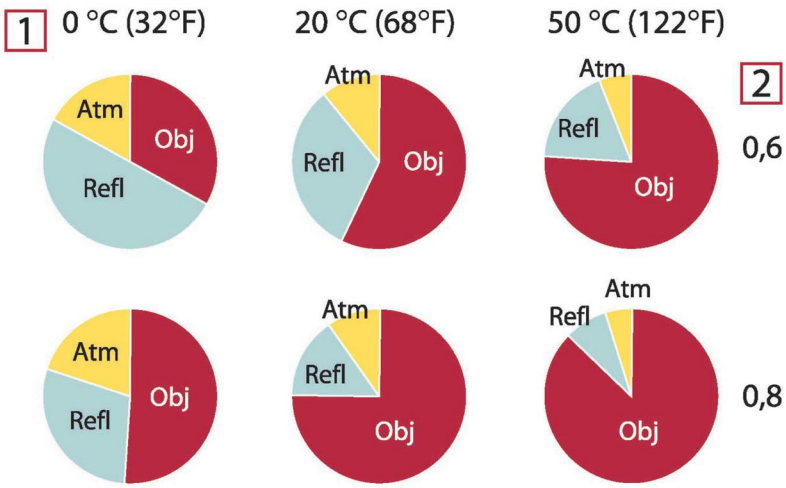


Figure 20.2 Relative magnitudes of radiation sources under varying measurement conditions (SW camera). 1: Object temperature; 2: Emittance; Obj: Object radiation; Refl: Reflected radiation; Atm: atmosphere radiation. Fixed parameters: $\tau = 0.88$; $T_{refl} = 20°C\ (+68°F)$; $T_{atm} = 20°C\ (+68°F)$.

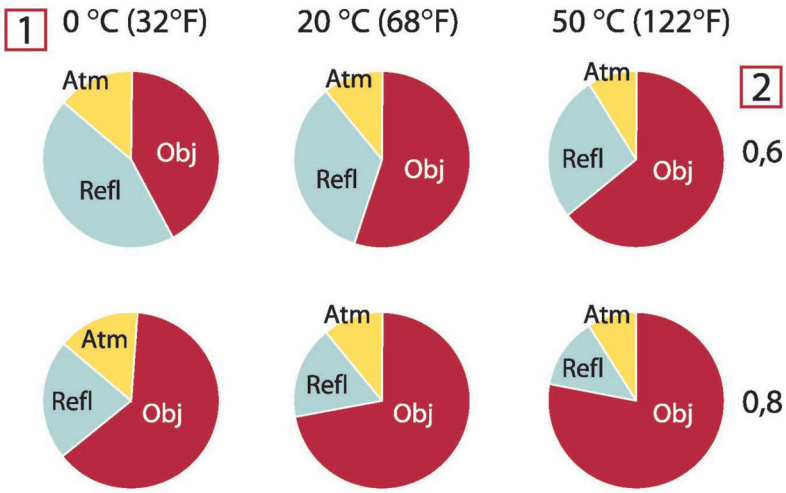


Figure 20.3 Relative magnitudes of radiation sources under varying measurement conditions (LW camera). 1: Object temperature; 2: Emittance; Obj: Object radiation; Refl: Reflected radiation; Atm: atmosphere radiation. Fixed parameters: $\tau = 0.88$; $T_{refl} = 20°C$ (+68°F); $T_{atm} = 20°C$ (+68°F).

21 Emissivity tables

This section presents a compilation of emissivity data from the infrared literature and measurements made by FLIR Systems.

21.1 References

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NOTE

The emissivity values in the table below are recorded using a shortwave (SW) camera. The values should be regarded as recommendations only and used with caution.

21.2 Tables

Table 21.1 T: Total spectrum; SW: 2–5 µm; LW: 8–14 µm, LLW: 6.5–20 µm; 1: Material; 2: Specification; 3:Temperature in °C; 4: Spectrum; 5: Emissivity: 6:Reference

1	2	3	4	5	6
3M type 35	Vinyl electrical tape (several colors)	< 80	LW	≈ 0.96	13
3M type 88	Black vinyl electrical tape	< 105	LW	≈ 0.96	13
3M type 88	Black vinyl electrical tape	< 105	MW	< 0.96	13
3M type Super 33 +	Black vinyl electrical tape	< 80	LW	≈ 0.96	13
Aluminum	anodized sheet	100	T	0.55	2
Aluminum	anodized, black, dull	70	SW	0.67	9
Aluminum	anodized, black, dull	70	LW	0.95	9
Aluminum	anodized, light gray, dull	70	SW	0.61	9

Table 21.1 T: Total spectrum; SW: 2–5 µm; LW: 8–14 µm, LLW: 6.5–20 µm; 1: Material; 2: Specification; 3:Temperature in °C; 4: Spectrum; 5: Emissivity: 6:Reference (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Aluminum	anodized, light gray, dull	70	LW	0.97	9
Aluminum	as received, plate	100	T	0.09	4
Aluminum	as received, sheet	100	T	0.09	2
Aluminum	cast, blast cleaned	70	SW	0.47	9
Aluminum	cast, blast cleaned	70	LW	0.46	9
Aluminum	dipped in HNO_3, plate	100	T	0.05	4
Aluminum	foil	27	10 µm	0.04	3
Aluminum	foil	27	3 µm	0.09	3
Aluminum	oxidized, strongly	50–500	T	0.2–0.3	1
Aluminum	polished	50–100	T	0.04–0.06	1
Aluminum	polished plate	100	T	0.05	4
Aluminum	polished, sheet	100	T	0.05	2
Aluminum	rough surface	20–50	T	0.06–0.07	1
Aluminum	roughened	27	10 µm	0.18	3
Aluminum	roughened	27	3 µm	0.28	3
Aluminum	sheet, 4 samples differently scratched	70	SW	0.05–0.08	9
Aluminum	sheet, 4 samples differently scratched	70	LW	0.03–0.06	9
Aluminum	vacuum deposited	20	T	0.04	2
Aluminum	weathered, heavily	17	SW	0.83–0.94	5
Aluminum bronze		20	T	0.60	1
Aluminum hydroxide	powder		T	0.28	1
Aluminum oxide	activated, powder		T	0.46	1
Aluminum oxide	pure, powder (alumina)		T	0.16	1
Asbestos	board	20	T	0.96	1
Asbestos	fabric		T	0.78	1
Asbestos	floor tile	35	SW	0.94	7
Asbestos	paper	40–400	T	0.93–0.95	1
Asbestos	powder		T	0.40–0.60	1
Asbestos	slate	20	T	0.96	1
Asphalt paving		4	LLW	0.967	8
Brass	dull, tarnished	20–350	T	0.22	1
Brass	oxidized	100	T	0.61	2
Brass	oxidized	70	SW	0.04–0.09	9
Brass	oxidized	70	LW	0.03–0.07	9
Brass	oxidized at 600°C	200–600	T	0.59–0.61	1

Table 21.1 T: Total spectrum; SW: 2–5 µm; LW: 8–14 µm, LLW: 6.5–20 µm; 1: Material; 2: Specification; 3:Temperature in °C; 4: Spectrum; 5: Emissivity: 6:Reference (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Brass	polished	200	T	0.03	1
Brass	polished, highly	100	T	0.03	2
Brass	rubbed with 80-grit emery	20	T	0.20	2
Brass	sheet, rolled	20	T	0.06	1
Brass	sheet, worked with emery	20	T	0.2	1
Brick	alumina	17	SW	0.68	5
Brick	common	17	SW	0.86–0.81	5
Brick	Dinas silica, glazed, rough	1100	T	0.85	1
Brick	Dinas silica, refractory	1000	T	0.66	1
Brick	Dinas silica, un-glazed, rough	1000	T	0.80	1
Brick	firebrick	17	SW	0.68	5
Brick	fireclay	1000	T	0.75	1
Brick	fireclay	1200	T	0.59	1
Brick	fireclay	20	T	0.85	1
Brick	masonry	35	SW	0.94	7
Brick	masonry, plastered	20	T	0.94	1
Brick	red, common	20	T	0.93	2
Brick	red, rough	20	T	0.88–0.93	1
Brick	refractory, corundum	1000	T	0.46	1
Brick	refractory, magnesite	1000–1300	T	0.38	1
Brick	refractory, strongly radiating	500–1000	T	0.8–0.9	1
Brick	refractory, weakly radiating	500–1000	T	0.65–0.75	1
Brick	silica, 95% SiO_2	1230	T	0.66	1
Brick	sillimanite, 33% SiO_2, 64% Al_2O_3	1500	T	0.29	1
Brick	waterproof	17	SW	0.87	5
Bronze	phosphor bronze	70	SW	0.08	9
Bronze	phosphor bronze	70	LW	0.06	9
Bronze	polished	50	T	0.1	1
Bronze	porous, rough	50–150	T	0.55	1
Bronze	powder		T	0.76–0.80	1
Carbon	candle soot	20	T	0.95	2
Carbon	charcoal powder		T	0.96	1
Carbon	graphite powder		T	0.97	1
Carbon	graphite, filed surface	20	T	0.98	2
Carbon	lampblack	20–400	T	0.95–0.97	1

Table 21.1 T: Total spectrum; SW: 2–5 µm; LW: 8–14 µm, LLW: 6.5–20 µm; 1: Material; 2: Specification; 3:Temperature in °C; 4: Spectrum; 5: Emissivity: 6:Reference (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Chipboard	untreated	20	SW	0.90	6
Chromium	polished	50	T	0.10	1
Chromium	polished	500–1000	T	0.28–0.38	1
Clay	fired	70	T	0.91	1
Cloth	black	20	T	0.98	1
Concrete		20	T	0.92	2
Concrete	dry	36	SW	0.95	7
Concrete	rough	17	SW	0.97	5
Concrete	walkway	5	LLW	0.974	8
Copper	commercial, burnished	20	T	0.07	1
Copper	electrolytic, carefully polished	80	T	0.018	1
Copper	electrolytic, polished	–34	T	0.006	4
Copper	molten	1100–1300	T	0.13–0.15	1
Copper	oxidized	50	T	0.6–0.7	1
Copper	oxidized to blackness		T	0.88	1
Copper	oxidized, black	27	T	0.78	4
Copper	oxidized, heavily	20	T	0.78	2
Copper	polished	50–100	T	0.02	1
Copper	polished	100	T	0.03	2
Copper	polished, commercial	27	T	0.03	4
Copper	polished, mechanical	22	T	0.015	4
Copper	pure, carefully prepared surface	22	T	0.008	4
Copper	scraped	27	T	0.07	4
Copper dioxide	powder		T	0.84	1
Copper oxide	red, powder		T	0.70	1
Ebonite			T	0.89	1
Emery	coarse	80	T	0.85	1
Enamel		20	T	0.9	1
Enamel	lacquer	20	T	0.85–0.95	1
Fiber board	hard, untreated	20	SW	0.85	6
Fiber board	masonite	70	SW	0.75	9
Fiber board	masonite	70	LW	0.88	9
Fiber board	particle board	70	SW	0.77	9
Fiber board	particle board	70	LW	0.89	9
Fiber board	porous, untreated	20	SW	0.85	6
Gold	polished	130	T	0.018	1
Gold	polished, carefully	200–600	T	0.02–0.03	1
Gold	polished, highly	100	T	0.02	2

Table 21.1 T: Total spectrum; SW: 2–5 µm; LW: 8–14 µm, LLW: 6.5–20 µm; 1: Material; 2: Specification; 3:Temperature in °C; 4: Spectrum; 5: Emissivity: 6:Reference (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Granite	polished	20	LLW	0.849	8
Granite	rough	21	LLW	0.879	8
Granite	rough, 4 different samples	70	SW	0.95–0.97	9
Granite	rough, 4 different samples	70	LW	0.77–0.87	9
Gypsum		20	T	0.8–0.9	1
Ice: See Water					
Iron and steel	cold rolled	70	SW	0.20	9
Iron and steel	cold rolled	70	LW	0.09	9
Iron and steel	covered with red rust	20	T	0.61–0.85	1
Iron and steel	electrolytic	100	T	0.05	4
Iron and steel	electrolytic	22	T	0.05	4
Iron and steel	electrolytic	260	T	0.07	4
Iron and steel	electrolytic, carefully polished	175–225	T	0.05–0.06	1
Iron and steel	freshly worked with emery	20	T	0.24	1
Iron and steel	ground sheet	950–1100	T	0.55–0.61	1
Iron and steel	heavily rusted sheet	20	T	0.69	2
Iron and steel	hot rolled	130	T	0.60	1
Iron and steel	hot rolled	20	T	0.77	1
Iron and steel	oxidized	100	T	0.74	4
Iron and steel	oxidized	100	T	0.74	1
Iron and steel	oxidized	1227	T	0.89	4
Iron and steel	oxidized	125–525	T	0.78–0.82	1
Iron and steel	oxidized	200	T	0.79	2
Iron and steel	oxidized	200–600	T	0.80	1
Iron and steel	oxidized strongly	50	T	0.88	1
Iron and steel	oxidized strongly	500	T	0.98	1
Iron and steel	polished	100	T	0.07	2
Iron and steel	polished	400–1000	T	0.14–0.38	1
Iron and steel	polished sheet	750–1050	T	0.52–0.56	1
Iron and steel	rolled sheet	50	T	0.56	1
Iron and steel	rolled, freshly	20	T	0.24	1
Iron and steel	rough, plane surface	50	T	0.95–0.98	1
Iron and steel	rusted red, sheet	22	T	0.69	4
Iron and steel	rusted, heavily	17	SW	0.96	5
Iron and steel	rusty, red	20	T	0.69	1
Iron and steel	shiny oxide layer, sheet,	20	T	0.82	1
Iron and steel	shiny, etched	150	T	0.16	1

Table 21.1 T: Total spectrum; SW: 2–5 µm; LW: 8–14 µm, LLW: 6.5–20 µm; 1: Material; 2: Specification; 3:Temperature in °C; 4: Spectrum; 5: Emissivity: 6:Reference (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Iron and steel	wrought, carefully polished	40–250	T	0.28	1
Iron galvanized	heavily oxidized	70	SW	0.64	9
Iron galvanized	heavily oxidized	70	LW	0.85	9
Iron galvanized	sheet	92	T	0.07	4
Iron galvanized	sheet, burnished	30	T	0.23	1
Iron galvanized	sheet, oxidized	20	T	0.28	1
Iron tinned	sheet	24	T	0.064	4
Iron, cast	casting	50	T	0.81	1
Iron, cast	ingots	1000	T	0.95	1
Iron, cast	liquid	1300	T	0.28	1
Iron, cast	machined	800–1000	T	0.60–0.70	1
Iron, cast	oxidized	100	T	0.64	2
Iron, cast	oxidized	260	T	0.66	4
Iron, cast	oxidized	38	T	0.63	4
Iron, cast	oxidized	538	T	0.76	4
Iron, cast	oxidized at 600°C	200–600	T	0.64–0.78	1
Iron, cast	polished	200	T	0.21	1
Iron, cast	polished	38	T	0.21	4
Iron, cast	polished	40	T	0.21	2
Iron, cast	unworked	900–1100	T	0.87–0.95	1
Krylon Ultra-flat black 1602	Flat black	Room temperature up to 175	LW	≈ 0.96	12
Krylon Ultra-flat black 1602	Flat black	Room temperature up to 175	MW	≈ 0.97	12
Lacquer	3 colors sprayed on Aluminum	70	SW	0.50–0.53	9
Lacquer	3 colors sprayed on Aluminum	70	LW	0.92–0.94	9
Lacquer	Aluminum on rough surface	20	T	0.4	1
Lacquer	bakelite	80	T	0.83	1
Lacquer	black, dull	40–100	T	0.96–0.98	1
Lacquer	black, matte	100	T	0.97	2
Lacquer	black, shiny, sprayed on iron	20	T	0.87	1
Lacquer	heat–resistant	100	T	0.92	1
Lacquer	white	100	T	0.92	2
Lacquer	white	40–100	T	0.8–0.95	1
Lead	oxidized at 200°C	200	T	0.63	1
Lead	oxidized, gray	20	T	0.28	1
Lead	oxidized, gray	22	T	0.28	4
Lead	shiny	250	T	0.08	1
Lead	unoxidized, polished	100	T	0.05	4

Table 21.1 T: Total spectrum; SW: 2–5 µm; LW: 8–14 µm, LLW: 6.5–20 µm; 1: Material; 2: Specification; 3:Temperature in °C; 4: Spectrum; 5: Emissivity: 6:Reference (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Lead red		100	T	0.93	4
Lead red, powder		100	T	0.93	1
Leather	tanned		T	0.75–0.80	1
Lime			T	0.3–0.4	1
Magnesium		22	T	0.07	4
Magnesium		260	T	0.13	4
Magnesium		538	T	0.18	4
Magnesium	polished	20	T	0.07	2
Magnesium powder			T	0.86	1
Molybdenum		1500–2200	T	0.19–0.26	1
Molybdenum		600–1000	T	0.08–0.13	1
Molybdenum	filament	700–2500	T	0.1–0.3	1
Mortar		17	SW	0.87	5
Mortar	dry	36	SW	0.94	7
Nextel Velvet 811-21 Black	Flat black	–60–150	LW	> 0.97	10 and 11
Nichrome	rolled	700	T	0.25	1
Nichrome	sandblasted	700	T	0.70	1
Nichrome	wire, clean	50	T	0.65	1
Nichrome	wire, clean	500–1000	T	0.71–0.79	1
Nichrome	wire, oxidized	50–500	T	0.95–0.98	1
Nickel	bright matte	122	T	0.041	4
Nickel	commercially pure, polished	100	T	0.045	1
Nickel	commercially pure, polished	200–400	T	0.07–0.09	1
Nickel	electrolytic	22	T	0.04	4
Nickel	electrolytic	260	T	0.07	4
Nickel	electrolytic	38	T	0.06	4
Nickel	electrolytic	538	T	0.10	4
Nickel	electroplated on iron, polished	22	T	0.045	4
Nickel	electroplated on iron, unpolished	20	T	0.11–0.40	1
Nickel	electroplated on iron, unpolished	22	T	0.11	4
Nickel	electroplated, polished	20	T	0.05	2
Nickel	oxidized	1227	T	0.85	4
Nickel	oxidized	200	T	0.37	2
Nickel	oxidized	227	T	0.37	4
Nickel	oxidized at 600°C	200–600	T	0.37–0.48	1
Nickel	polished	122	T	0.045	4
Nickel	wire	200–1000	T	0.1–0.2	1
Nickel oxide		1000–1250	T	0.75–0.86	1

Table 21.1 T: Total spectrum; SW: 2–5 µm; LW: 8–14 µm, LLW: 6.5–20 µm; 1: Material; 2: Specification; 3:Temperature in °C; 4: Spectrum; 5: Emissivity: 6:Reference (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Nickel oxide		500–650	T	0.52–0.59	1
Oil, lubricating	0.025 mm film	20	T	0.27	2
Oil, lubricating	0.050 mm film	20	T	0.46	2
Oil, lubricating	0.125 mm film	20	T	0.72	2
Oil, lubricating	film on Ni base: Ni base only	20	T	0.05	2
Oil, lubricating	thick coating	20	T	0.82	2
Paint	8 different colors and qualities	70	SW	0.88–0.96	9
Paint	8 different colors and qualities	70	LW	0.92–0.94	9
Paint	Aluminum, various ages	50–100	T	0.27–0.67	1
Paint	cadmium yellow		T	0.28–0.33	1
Paint	chrome green		T	0.65–0.70	1
Paint	cobalt blue		T	0.7–0.8	1
Paint	oil	17	SW	0.87	5
Paint	oil based, average of 16 colors	100	T	0.94	2
Paint	oil, black flat	20	SW	0.94	6
Paint	oil, black gloss	20	SW	0.92	6
Paint	oil, gray flat	20	SW	0.97	6
Paint	oil, gray gloss	20	SW	0.96	6
Paint	oil, various colors	100	T	0.92–0.96	1
Paint	plastic, black	20	SW	0.95	6
Paint	plastic, white	20	SW	0.84	6
Paper	4 different colors	70	SW	0.68–0.74	9
Paper	4 different colors	70	LW	0.92–0.94	9
Paper	black		T	0.90	1
Paper	black, dull		T	0.94	1
Paper	black, dull	70	SW	0.86	9
Paper	black, dull	70	LW	0.89	9
Paper	blue, dark		T	0.84	1
Paper	coated with black lacquer		T	0.93	1
Paper	green		T	0.85	1
Paper	red		T	0.76	1
Paper	white	20	T	0.7–0.9	1
Paper	white bond	20	T	0.93	2
Paper	white, 3 different glosses	70	SW	0.76–0.78	9
Paper	white, 3 different glosses	70	LW	0.88–0.90	9
Paper	yellow		T	0.72	1
Plaster		17	SW	0.86	5

Table 21.1 T: Total spectrum; SW: 2–5 µm; LW: 8–14 µm, LLW: 6.5–20 µm; 1: Material; 2: Specification; 3:Temperature in °C; 4: Spectrum; 5: Emissivity: 6:Reference (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Plaster	plasterboard, untreated	20	SW	0.90	6
Plaster	rough coat	20	T	0.91	2
Plastic	glass fibre laminate (printed circ. board)	70	SW	0.94	9
Plastic	glass fibre laminate (printed circ. board)	70	LW	0.91	9
Plastic	polyurethane isolation board	70	LW	0.55	9
Plastic	polyurethane isolation board	70	SW	0.29	9
Plastic	PVC, plastic floor, dull, structured	70	SW	0.94	9
Plastic	PVC, plastic floor, dull, structured	70	LW	0.93	9
Platinum		100	T	0.05	4
Platinum		1000–1500	T	0.14–0.18	1
Platinum		1094	T	0.18	4
Platinum		17	T	0.016	4
Platinum		22	T	0.03	4
Platinum		260	T	0.06	4
Platinum		538	T	0.10	4
Platinum	pure, polished	200–600	T	0.05–0.10	1
Platinum	ribbon	900–1100	T	0.12–0.17	1
Platinum	wire	1400	T	0.18	1
Platinum	wire	500–1000	T	0.10–0.16	1
Platinum	wire	50–200	T	0.06–0.07	1
Porcelain	glazed	20	T	0.92	1
Porcelain	white, shiny		T	0.70–0.75	1
Rubber	hard	20	T	0.95	1
Rubber	soft, gray, rough	20	T	0.95	1
Sand			T	0.60	1
Sand		20	T	0.90	2
Sandstone	polished	19	LLW	0.909	8
Sandstone	rough	19	LLW	0.935	8
Silver	polished	100	T	0.03	2
Silver	pure, polished	200–600	T	0.02–0.03	1
Skin	human	32	T	0.98	2
Slag	boiler	0–100	T	0.97–0.93	1
Slag	boiler	1400–1800	T	0.69–0.67	1
Slag	boiler	200–500	T	0.89–0.78	1
Slag	boiler	600–1200	T	0.76–0.70	1
Snow: See Water					
Soil	dry	20	T	0.92	2

Table 21.1 T: Total spectrum; SW: 2–5 µm; LW: 8–14 µm, LLW: 6.5–20 µm; 1: Material; 2: Specification; 3:Temperature in °C; 4: Spectrum; 5: Emissivity: 6:Reference (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Soil	saturated with water	20	T	0.95	2
Stainless steel	alloy, 8% Ni, 18% Cr	500	T	0.35	1
Stainless steel	rolled	700	T	0.45	1
Stainless steel	sandblasted	700	T	0.70	1
Stainless steel	sheet, polished	70	SW	0.18	9
Stainless steel	sheet, polished	70	LW	0.14	9
Stainless steel	sheet, untreated, somewhat scratched	70	SW	0.30	9
Stainless steel	sheet, untreated, somewhat scratched	70	LW	0.28	9
Stainless steel	type 18-8, buffed	20	T	0.16	2
Stainless steel	type 18-8, oxidized at 800°C	60	T	0.85	2
Stucco	rough, lime	10–90	T	0.91	1
Styrofoam	insulation	37	SW	0.60	7
Tar			T	0.79–0.84	1
Tar	paper	20	T	0.91–0.93	1
Tile	glazed	17	SW	0.94	5
Tin	burnished	20–50	T	0.04–0.06	1
Tin	tin–plated sheet iron	100	T	0.07	2
Titanium	oxidized at 540°C	1000	T	0.60	1
Titanium	oxidized at 540°C	200	T	0.40	1
Titanium	oxidized at 540°C	500	T	0.50	1
Titanium	polished	1000	T	0.36	1
Titanium	polished	200	T	0.15	1
Titanium	polished	500	T	0.20	1
Tungsten		1500–2200	T	0.24–0.31	1
Tungsten		200	T	0.05	1
Tungsten		600–1000	T	0.1–0.16	1
Tungsten	filament	3300	T	0.39	1
Varnish	flat	20	SW	0.93	6
Varnish	on oak parquet floor	70	SW	0.90	9
Varnish	on oak parquet floor	70	LW	0.90–0.93	9
Wallpaper	slight pattern, light gray	20	SW	0.85	6
Wallpaper	slight pattern, red	20	SW	0.90	6
Water	distilled	20	T	0.96	2
Water	frost crystals	–10	T	0.98	2
Water	ice, covered with heavy frost	0	T	0.98	1
Water	ice, smooth	0	T	0.97	1

Table 21.1 T: Total spectrum; SW: 2–5 µm; LW: 8–14 µm, LLW: 6.5–20 µm; 1: Material; 2: Specification; 3:Temperature in °C; 4: Spectrum; 5: Emissivity: 6:Reference (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Water	ice, smooth	–10	T	0.96	2
Water	layer >0.1 mm thick	0–100	T	0.95–0.98	1
Water	snow		T	0.8	1
Water	snow	–10	T	0.85	2
Wood		17	SW	0.98	5
Wood		19	LLW	0.962	8
Wood	ground		T	0.5–0.7	1
Wood	pine, 4 different samples	70	SW	0.67–0.75	9
Wood	pine, 4 different samples	70	LW	0.81–0.89	9
Wood	planed	20	T	0.8–0.9	1
Wood	planed oak	20	T	0.90	2
Wood	planed oak	70	SW	0.77	9
Wood	planed oak	70	LW	0.88	9
Wood	plywood, smooth, dry	36	SW	0.82	7
Wood	plywood, untreated	20	SW	0.83	6
Wood	white, damp	20	T	0.7–0.8	1
Zinc	oxidized at 400°C	400	T	0.11	1
Zinc	oxidized surface	1000–1200	T	0.50–0.60	1
Zinc	polished	200–300	T	0.04–0.05	1
Zinc	sheet	50	T	0.20	1

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